

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 12

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JUNE 1st, 1933

No. 6

The Coming National Convention of the C.C.F.

Gathering Opens Regina, July 19th



Review of Legislation Passed at Ottawa

By ALFRED SPEAKMAN, M.P.



World's Eyes on the White House

Roosevelt's Record of Vigorous Action



Survey of Canadian Wheat Pool Movement

Alberta Wheat Pool Section—Page 11

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THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE OIL POOL

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EDITORIAL

5

TWO POWER SITES

During the month of May possibly the finest power site in the United States—Muscle Shoals—was saved as a publicly owned enterprise for the benefit of this and future generations of the people of the republic. In the same month the finest power site in Canada, and probably the finest on the North American continent—Beauharnois—came under the control of a group of financial adventurers headed by Sir Herbert Holt. Muscle Shoals was saved to the people by the boldness and public spirit of President Roosevelt, acting through Congress; Beauharnois was lost through the weakness of Premier Bennett.

A last stand against the perpetration of this crime against the people of the Dominion was made by E. J. Garland, Robert Gardiner and J. S. Woodsworth, who urged that Beauharnois be declared to be a work in the national interest and expropriated for the people. The C.C.F. groups obtained a handful of supporters from the two old parties; but Premier Bennett protested his helplessness. In fact, however, he did not show that he had exhausted the means at his disposal to prevent the site being lost to the Holt interests.

As the *Canadian Forum* states satirically: "Here is another test case in which the strong man fails to get things done. It may be that he has fought hard behind the scenes to save Beauharnois from the Holt gang, but the general public will have to believe that on faith. What is known for certain is that Mr. Bennett . . . intervened to save the banks from any risks that they had undertaken. But in the end Holt grabs all the power and

the profits. It is true that if Mr. Bennett had wanted to intervene and save the project for public ownership he would have had to fight a combination of some of the strongest business profiteers of Montreal and Toronto, and any ordinary politician may be pardoned if he shows little stomach for such a fight. But then we are so constantly being assured in private that Mr. Bennett is no ordinary politician."

* * *

We have written of the "last stand" of the C.C.F. groups. It is the last stand in a battle but not the end of a campaign. We believe the day will come when the people of Canada will place in power—at Ottawa and in all the Provinces—governments pledged to restore to the people their ownership not only in Beauharnois, but in the whole of what should rightfully be the public domain.

* * *

THE COMING WORLD CONFERENCE

Every economic conference hitherto held since the war has served to demonstrate the increasing weakness of political governments and the growing power of the great bankers who are the real arbiters of policy. Ramsay MacDonald confessed that the bankers and not the politicians devised the Dawes plan—one of the chief of the projects by which capitalism has sought, without success, to stabilize itself. What was true of the Dawes plan was true of the others.

Is there any sound reason to believe that the forthcoming World Economic Conference will be less under the control of the great bankers than its predecessors—in matters, that is to say, not of detail, but of fundamental policy? We see no reason to believe that the financial governments which dictate policy to political governments are willing to abdicate. We may hope, however, that their assertion of authority may this time fail.

* * *

In the course of a detailed editorial analysis of the forces behind the conference the *New English Weekly* of recent date declares: ". . . under cover of the appealing and popular phrase of International Co-operation nothing less than the will to world-power of national bankers, tired of merely national counters, is to be pursued; and moreover. . . at the coming World Conference no less momentous an issue is at stake than the future of the world perhaps forever. . . The hopes of the world are, indeed, involved in the success or failure of the Conference; but in its failure rather than in its success."

For reasons which we hope to set forth at greater length in a later article in *The U.F.A.*, we are inclined to think that the most hopeful recent pronouncement is that attributed to the United States Government, to the effect that in the event of the failure of the Conference, the republic will seek salvation in internal economic reconstruction. The way to a sound internationalism is to be found in an effective declaration by each sovereign state in turn, of its independence of the international money power.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

U.F.A. Locals in Order of Numerical Strength

Locals of the U.F.A. are listed below in order of numerical strength as at May 29th, as shown on the books at Central Office. All Locals of equal strength are paragraphed after the figure which indicates the number of members in the Local. Secretaries who have on hand dues owing to Central Office are urged to forward them without delay in order that the lists may be brought up to date.

It must be pointed out that the total membership of the Locals listed below is not the total numerical strength of the Association; because only Locals whose paid-up membership for 1933 is five or more are included in the list as being in good standing. There are numerous other Locals whose membership, being less than five, is not here recorded; while yet others have not remitted dues so far this year to Central Office, although they are known to be in active operation.

The foregoing paragraph applies not only to U.F.A. Locals, but also to U.F.W.A. and Junior Locals, whose membership is listed elsewhere.

- 131—Balzac.
- 112—High River.
- 72—Hazeldine.
- 70—Consort, Standard.
- 68—Veteran.
- 61—Kingman.
- 57—Majestic Springwater.
- 56—Gleichen.
- 54—Olds.
- 50—Hussar.
- 47—Carbon.
- 45—Iron Springs, Reid Hill.
- 44—Gem.
- 42—Nanton.
- 41—Drumheller.
- 39—Cereal.
- 37—Rowley.
- 36—Bowden.
- 33—Trochu.
- 32—Bulmer, Horse Hills.
- 31—Beddington, Del Bonita, Heather Brae, Square Deal, Stavelly.
- 30—Magrath, Satinwood.
- 29—Meadow Creek, Cold Lake, Taber.
- 28—Broadview, Cayley.
- 27—Dina, Crossfield, Rainy Hills, Welcome.
- 26—Cando, Eagle Hill, Gwynne, Plainfield, Rainier, Verdun, Wayne.
- 25—Castor, Craigmyle, Nose Hill, Strathmore, Teepee Creek.
- 24—Federal, Hiram, Red Deer.
- 23—Airdrie, Edinglassie, Enchant, Long Valley, Queenstown, Ronning, Science Mound.
- 22—Battle View, Chapel, Great Bend, Keystone, Kirriemuir, Naco, New Yarrow, Neighborview, Watino.
- 21—Asker, Bawlf, East Arrowwood, Picture Butte, Pleasant Hill.
- 20—Bonnie Brier, Broughton, Cayno, Hay Lakes, Maywood, Mirosławna, Morrin, Namao, Prospect Valley, Rocky Coulee, Tilley, Wilton Park, Barrhill.
- 19—Collholme, Dalemead, Eastburg, Lawn Hill, Milo, Park Grove.

18—Badger Lake, Five Mile, Oyen Sedalia, Springbank, Tudor.

17—Burnside, Hazel Hill, Loughheed, Okotoks, Paradise Valley, Parkcourt, Water Glen.

16—Barnwell, Cherhill, Crerar, Calahoo, Lake Thelma, Lone Ridge, Lorraine, Malmo, Midway, Norbo, Onward, Redland, Roros, Turin, Wadena, West Salisbury.

15—Ardenode, Angle Lake, Bluffton, Bowell, Derwent, Lindberg, Sangudo, Shepard, Sounding Creek, Sullivan Lake, Tees, Wavy Lake.

14—Armistice, Avonlea, Barons, Beynon, Boyle, Carseland, Carmangay, Crooked Lake, Glenada, Greenlawn, Helmsdale, Langford, McCafferty, Nakamun, Pleasington, Progress, Prosper, Roydale, Silverwood, Spirit Valley, Willow Creek.

13—Benton, Chain Lakes, Creighton, Crescent Hill, Edmonton, Fairacres, Fort Saskatchewan, Haultain, High Prairie, Kirkdale, Lonebutte, Munson, Newlands, Partridge Hill, Patience, Riverton, Rosebud Valley, Tomahawk.

12—Bulwark, Connor Creek, Devonia Lake, East Lethbridge, Ensign, Entwistle, Golden West, Green Grove, Ghost Pine, Home Valley, Irvine, Mayview, North Slawa, Tolland, Twelve Mile Lake, Two Rivers, Union, Vandyne,

Waterhole, Winfield, Winnifred, Winterburn, Willow Springs.

11—Beaverlodge, Brookdale, Burlington, Cornucopia, Crocus Plains, Good Cheer, Gartley, Jefferson, Leedale, Mazzeppa, Riverford, Red Cross, Spring Park.

10—Atlanta, Battle Beaver, Beiseker, Big Valley, Bow Island, Carstairs, Cash Creek, Conrich, Eltham, Elnora, Energetic, Fleet, Goodfare, Holborn, Langdon, Mayerthorpe, Pickardville, Viking, Wheatridge.

9—Bright Bank, Browning, Camrose, Commerce, Delburne, Durness, Ewing, Glass Lake, Golden Valley, Hastings Coulee, Heatherdown, Killarney, Lamont, Last Lake, Lakeside, Mountain Peak, Prestville, Rimbey, Rockwood, Rosewood, Seven Persons, Spirit River, Stony Plain, Twelve Mile Coulee, Wisewood, Wrentham, Woolford.

8—Balm, Bay Tree, Bluffton, Brooksona, Calumet, Brooks, Dreau, Eclipse, East Clover Bar, Fork Lake, Glenister, Grande Prairie, Heinsburg, Iron Creek, Nisbet, Queenie Creek, Progressive, Pruth, Peavine, Redcliff, Sligo, Sounding Valley, Valley, Wheatshaeaf, Clover Bar.

7—Ardenode, Bobtail, Calgary, Chinook Valley, Claypool, Claremont Lake, Excel, Elk Point, Ferguson Flats, Glevennah, Hanna, Hillanvale, Kathryn-Keoma, Nampa, Pembina, Penhold, Retlaw, Prairie Union, Rio Grande, Rycroft, Rainbow, Sedgewick, Social Plains,

U.F.A. Rally in Red Deer on June 29th

Farm People of Central Alberta Will Have Opportunity to Hear Prominent Speakers in Movement—Board of Trade to Provide Hall and Music

On the invitation of the authorities and board of trade of the city of Red Deer, a U.F.A. rally to be addressed by several of the most prominent leaders in the U.F.A. movement, will be held in that city on Thursday, June 29th.

The example set by the city of Drumheller last year is being followed in large measure in the planning of the gathering. It will be remembered that the largest U.F.A. rally in the recent history of the Association was held there in August, when the mayor and president of the board of trade welcomed the visitors, and President Robert Gardiner, Premier Brownlee, Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president, E. J. Garland, M.P., member for the constituency of Bow River, and J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., President of the C.C.F., delivered addresses. J. M. Wheatley, director for Bow River, presided.

While the list of speakers is not yet complete, it is hoped that Premier Brownlee and President Gardiner, Mr. Priestley, and Alfred Speakman, M.P., the member for the constituency, will be among those who will participate in the proceedings.

The rally will be held in the Leonard Gaetz Memorial church, and there will be afternoon and evening sessions.

Farm people of the constituency and of Central Alberta generally, whether they be members of the U.F.A. or not, are invited to attend this gathering. Last year in some cases farmers and farm women travelled great distances by car to be present at the Drumheller rally, and at Red Deer farmers of Central Alberta will have a similar opportunity. The Red Deer board of trade is providing the hall and the musical program to be given during the day.

Sounding Lake, Sunset, Universal, Westling, Willow Bank.

6—Beaver, Bellis, Berrywater, Caroline, Canyon View, Delia, Diamond Valley, Elbridge, Elmworth, Fawcett, Garden Prairie, Grimshaw, Hand Hills Lake, Iron River, Lone Pine, Makepeace, Monitor, Mirror, Mundare, Nadeau, Norton, Prairie Echo, Rosebute, Rochfort Bridge, Rolling Green, Rossington, Smoky Lake, Strawberry, White Mountain.

5—Argyle, Aunger, Bismark, Broncho Creek, Cavell, Carrot Creek, Carlton, Claremont, Coaldale, Custer, Didsbury, Dionne, Dry Crossing, Fort Vermilion, Gibbons, Graminia-Middleton, Hansen's Corners, Hemaruka, Lake Saskatoon, Mid Pembina, Ministik, Owls Eye Lake, Rathwell, Sexton Creek, Talbot, White, Woodside.

Coming Conventions

Federal

Wetaskiwin—Wetaskiwin U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will hold their annual convention in Pinyon's Hall, Millet, on Thursday, June 22nd, commencing at 10 a.m. A banquet and short program will precede the evening session, to be addressed by E. J. Garland, M.P. In urging a full attendance at the Wetaskiwin convention, Mrs. Mary Dowdell, secretary, writes: "Your association needs your individual support more at this time than ever before. It must be strong to fight your battle on the political front, and a Federal election may not be far off. If you are in earnest about making real the new social order—and we know you are terribly in earnest—you may do your bit by supporting your Federal Constituency Association financially, by paying your dues of fifty cents, and morally, by attending its convention."

Acadia—Registration for the annual convention of Acadia U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, in the Memorial Hall, Hanna, on Saturday, June 24th, will start at 10 a.m., the morning session opening at 11 a.m. Robert Gardiner, M.P., will give a report of the Parliamentary session just closed, and J. K. Sutherland, secretary of the association, urges Locals to send as many delegates and visitors as possible to the convention, since Mr. Gardiner will be able to address few, if any, meetings through the constituency this year.

Bow River—The annual convention of Bow River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held in Meadow Brook Hall, four miles north of Gleichen, on July 7th, commencing at 9 a.m. All Locals in the constituency are urged to send a full representation.

Provincial

Pembina—The summer convention of Pembina U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held at Barrhead on June 21st, commencing at 11 o'clock, according to announcements sent out by G. Eldon Chambers, secretary. Speakers will include D. M. Kennedy, M.P., George MacLachlan, M.L.A., Mrs. Ethridge, Hugh Critchlow and, at the evening session, Premier Brownlee.

Alexandra—The thirteenth annual convention of Alexandra U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held in the Town Hall, Kitscoty, on Saturday,

Co-operative Committee's Bulletin

Although through the columns of *The U.F.A.* by articles, news items and advertisements, the Co-operative Committee has placed before our members during the past two years many statements as to the advantages of buying co-operatively, the facts therein set forth seem to have escaped the attention of many. In addition to publicity through *The U.F.A.* we have circularized all our secretaries. At one time we broadcast price lists, but found that to be unsatisfactory. We used the radio for a large part of the year every noon from Calgary and every Monday noon from Edmonton.

Sixteen co-operative associations have been organized under the Co-operative Associations Act of Alberta. Thousands of our members are buying some of the principal farm supplies through these co-operative associations and Central Office. For nearly two years we have been returning patronage dividends to our Locals and Associations. The report of the Co-operative Committee, given at the last Convention, showed that these had amounted, at that time, to over \$11,000. We recognize this is merely a beginning and that the possibilities are great. Within the past few weeks a man, prominent for many years in business circles in Alberta, expressed the opinion in Central Office that the U.F.A. plan might develop into the biggest thing in Western Canada.

Members Who Do Not Know

In view of all the publicity, activity and at least substantial success of the co-operative enterprise launched by the Association, it is strange that we still find members of the U.F.A. who are scarcely aware of the fact that we are building up this co-operative movement. Here is an instance: A farmer belonging to one of the strongest Locals in the Province, met his Local secretary the other day in Calgary. They began to talk about U.F.A. matters. The Secretary said: "I have just bought a tire and tube through Central Office."

"Why", said the member, "I didn't know the U.F.A. handled tires," and, pointing to his truck, he said, "I bought those two tires the other day."

"Well," said the Secretary, "That's certainly too bad. If you had placed your order through me or through Central Office, you would have saved enough money to have paid your U.F.A. dues for the next five years, not to mention the patronage dividend which would have come back to our Local, amounting to several dollars."

If the time should come again when the farmers of Alberta have a few dollars ahead and can buy a new tire before the old one blows out on the road and we can get sufficient of them to use a little foresight, and buy together, we shall make a demonstration of pooled purchasing power that will make the world sit up and take notice. We have used this one instance of this line by way of illustration, because the above incident is fresh in our minds. Similar illustrations might be given with respect to other lines of goods.

June 24th, beginning at 10 a.m. A special feature will be a discussion of the C.C.F., and it is expected that C. L. Gibbs, M.L.A., will speak on this subject.

Beaver River—Beaver River U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will hold its midsummer convention at Fork Lake on July 8th, commencing at 1 p.m. sharp. L. Z. Magnant, secretary, asks for a full attendance, since some important matters are to be dealt with.

MR. PRIESTLEY'S MEETINGS

Meetings to be addressed by Norman F. Priestley, Vice-President of the U. F. A., during June include the following:

June 1st, Pollockville.

June 2nd, Bindloss.

June 3rd, Altee.

The foregoing are Wheat Pool sub-district meetings to which Mr. Priestley will accompany Messrs. Plumer and Jensen, Wheat Pool Directors.

June 6th, Bobtail Local, Ponoka.

June 7th, opening of Junior Conference, Edmonton.

June 8th, Public speaking contest, to

which Mr. Priestley will be Chairman.

June 9th, Namao.

June 10th, Chipman, 2:30; Josephsburg, 8 p.m.

June 11th, Partridge Hills (U.F.A. Local will observe U.F.A. Sunday.)

Meetings are to be arranged in the Hardisty to Provost district, June 14th, 15th and 16th and on the 17th Mr. Priestley will speak at Kingman Local in the Camrose district and on June 24th at the Little Bow U.F.A. Convention, Vulcan; June 29th at a U.F.A. Rally for Red Deer.

During the latter part of May Mr. Priestley addressed meetings at May View School, north of Vulcan and Queens-town; also Sundial Community Picnic and meetings at Coaldale and White School near Lethbridge.

C. A. Ronning, M.L.A., will be the speaker at the U.F.A. Sunday meeting to be held on June 18th, in the Battle River Valley, about fifteen miles south-east of Alliance.

(Other Organization News on page 30)

Eyes of the World on Washington

Radical Departures From Precedent and Vigorous Action in Many Fields Mark Franklin D. Roosevelt's First Three Months of Office

From a survey of the measures proposed by Franklin D. Roosevelt since his accession to power on March 4th, and promptly translated into legislation by Congress, two outstanding features emerge. One of the immense permissive and discretionary powers that are given to the President; the other the astonishing discrepancy between the conservative policy of the Democratic Party and the decided trend towards radicalism of the Democratic president.

The important measures which Mr. Roosevelt may enforce or hold in abeyance, in part or in whole, include the Emergency Banking Act, the Farm Relief Act, the Inflation Measure, and the plan by which taxes are to be raised for the president's public works' enterprises. In other words, he has been given, practically, dictatorial powers over the agricultural industry and over banking and currency. In addition the President has, of course, wide powers in connection with enforcement of other legislation.

A summary of the domestic measures initiated by President Roosevelt in the last three months, and passed by Congress, is given below.

Emergency Banking Act: This validated the decrees issued with the closing of the banks in March, authorized control of gold reserves, created a new issue of Federal Reserve Bank notes, and provided for "conservator-management" of closed banks. The President has authority to permit State Banks to borrow from the Federal Reserve system, whether or not they are members of the system.

Veterans' Economy Act: Regardless of the powerful veterans' lobby reductions were made in bonuses amounting to more than \$400,000,000 per year.

Government Wage Reduction Act: Makes another reduction in the nation's expenditure (and purchasing power) of some \$250,000,000 annually. Over-riding the military and naval lobbies, previously almost invincible, cuts have been made in these departments; some three thousand officers will be placed on permanent half-pay.

Legislation of Beer: Repealing prohibition legislation.

Reforestation Act: This legislation empowers the President to employ up to 250,000 workers on improvement of national parks, fire prevention, flood control work, tree planting in burnt and cut-over areas, thinning where desirable, etc.

Farm Relief Act: This was referred to in the May 1st issue of *The U. F. A.* It is designed to raise American farm prices to the pre-war levels. It provides for recompense for reduction of acreage either by rental of land withdrawn from production or by subsidy, funds for these purposes to come from a processing tax on several agricultural commodities—wheat, cotton, corn, hogs, rice, tobacco, sugar cane, sugar beets, and dairy products. Conferences, at which producers are to be represented, will determine the amount of the tax. Provision is also

made in this Act for compensating tariffs upon agricultural products from outside the U.S.

Emergency Farm Mortgage Act: This legislation has the double purpose of relieving farmers of part of their load of debt, and of protecting investments. In a radio broadcast on May 7th, Mr. Roosevelt said, with reference to inflation generally: "The administration has the definite objective of raising commodity prices to such an extent that those who have borrowed money will, on the average, be able to repay that money in the same kind of money which they borrowed. We do not seek to let them get such a cheap dollar that they will be able to pay back a great deal less than they borrowed. In other words, we seek to correct a wrong and not to create another wrong in the opposite direction."

This legislation sets up a fund of two billion dollars, with which the Federal Farm Loan Board may buy first mortgages on farm lands, up to the amount of the unpaid principal on the date of purchase, or fifty per cent of the normal value of the land and twenty per cent of the value of improvements. This will be financed by an issue of 4 per cent bonds, interest guaranteed by the Government; farmers will pay 4 1/2 per cent.

Inflation Measure: This was described in the May 1st issue, page 7.

Direct Unemployment Relief Act: This Act provides for direct grants to State Governments, for assistance in unemployment relief, up to one-third of the amounts expended in this way, or the entire costs where necessary. A total of \$500,000 is provided by the Act.

Tennessee Valley-Muscle Shoals Act: This introduces a vital change in Government policy—the Government will generate electrical power in the Tennessee Valley and at the plant erected at the Muscle Shoals dam some years ago, and to distribute it direct to consumers.

Control of Industry Legislation: The primary purpose of this legislation is stated to be the establishment and maintenance of industrial stability through the re-employment of labor, the maintenance of increased wages, standardization of hours of labor and establishment of a "fair price scale." The thirty-hours week bill appears to have been held over, but Mr. Roosevelt's strong advocacy of minimum wage legislation has resulted in the passage of such legislation by four State legislatures, and its introduction in others.

Emergency Railroad Transportation Act: This measure is declared to be temporary only, as the President intends to bring forward next year a more complete and more permanent plan for transportation. The present act calls for the avoidance of duplication of services, prevention of waste and avoidable expense, and certain financial reorganization; a "Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation" is to have authority to carry forward this program.

Home Mortgage Act: Under this Act a Home Owners' Loan Corporation will buy mortgages of properties of the value of \$15,000 or less, make advances to pay taxes, make cash loans or redeem homes lost by foreclosure within the previous two years.

Securities Control Act: This legislation regulates the conditions under which stocks and bonds may be offered for sale, with penalties for violations.

Taxes for Special Expenditures: Congress has set forth a list of taxes to be applied, but the President is given authority to discontinue some of them at his discretion.

Glass-Steagall Banking Bill: A revision of the banking law, having for its avowed purposes the correction of some of the evils and weaknesses of the banking system. This piece of legislation, however, was not initiated by Mr. Roosevelt.

Public Works Plan: This provides for the expenditure of \$3,300,000,000 on the construction and maintenance of highways, erection of public buildings, conservation and development of water powers, building of harbors, slum clearance and housing projects, and building of ships for the U.S. Navy.

On May 29th, also, the U.S. House of Representatives voted to pass a bill making provision for (a) payment of all private mortgages and private debts, both past and future, in any legal tender money; (b) settlement of international debts, including war debts, in legal tender money of the United States, instead of gold; and (c) payment of the Government's debts to private citizens, including Liberty Bonds, in any legal tender.

In the International Field: Previous items deal with measures in the United States domestic field. In the international field President Roosevelt has been no less vigorous; but space forbids any adequate survey of the action taken. It was following a speech by the President on May 16th, which was construed as a warning to the Fascist Government of Germany whose warlike utterances had caused alarm, that Adolph Hitler in a speech to the Reichstag made a pacifist speech believing all his past. President Roosevelt also coined a definition of "aggression" clearer and more specific than any hitherto applied in international affairs, proposing that no armed troops whatsoever should hereafter cross any frontier save when a neighbor had offended by breaking her armaments agreements. The President has further intimated that the United States will not take a neutral position in respect to any country breaking an armaments agreement.

A bill is now being presented to Congress that would give the President power to negotiate reciprocal tariff treaties, without securing the Senate's approval, and it has been suggested that the President should be given wider powers in respect to foreign policy in general.

First National Convention of C.C.F. July 19th

New Dominion-wide Political Movement Will Deal With Outstanding Problems
of National Importance at Regina Gathering

The first National Convention of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation will be opened in the city hall, Regina, on Wednesday, July 19th, and will last for three days, possibly continuing into a fourth, it is announced by Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A. and National Secretary of the Federation.

Representation will be on the basis of one delegate for every Federal constituency. Where Provincial Councils of the C.C.F. have been set up, the method of selection of the delegates will be decided upon by these Councils. In Alberta the Provincial Council consists at present of the Executives of the United Farmers of Alberta and the Canadian Labor Party, Alberta Section, and these bodies, acting together, will arrange for the delegation of sixteen.

Federal Members

It is provided, however, that members of Parliament affiliated with the C.C.F. groups (Farmer and Labor) shall have delegate status; and as Alberta has a much stronger representation than any other Province (nine U.F.A. members), this Province will have a much larger proportionate representation than any other.

Reduced railway round trip fares equivalent to single fare and one-third, will be available, and will be valid until after the close of the World Grain Fair which will be held in Regina in the week following the Convention.

The provisional National Executive of the C.C.F. will meet for three days preceding the Convention.

The policy and program of the Federation will be considered in detail, and officers for the coming year will be elected.

The Convention will be of outstanding national importance, and will undoubtedly have an important bearing upon the social, economic and political future of the Dominion.

Rapid Growth in East

News from Ontario, where Federal members have been giving assistance in organization meetings, indicates that the C.C.F. movement is growing very rapidly in that Province, and a large number of C.C.F. clubs have been formed in the urban centres. The U.F.A. is the organization through which farmers enter the Federation and the farm people are thus giving support through their association. The passage of every week marks additions to the strength of the Federation.

Takes Hold in Quebec

The C.C.F. has invaded the Province of Quebec, where clubs are rapidly being multiplied, and the daily press carries many items of news in reference to the movement. Among other branches are ten on the island of Montreal, the latest known as the Maisonneuve C.C.F. club, having been inaugurated in the United Church hall.

Accepting a challenge from one of the Island branches, the Vice-president of

the Conservative organization engaged in debate with one of the C.C.F. leaders on May 31st, a noted Montreal lawyer taking the chair.

Five thousand persons on the Island of Montreal alone have registered as members of the C.C.F. clubs.

Expose Practices of Dominant U.S. Bankers

The press of the North American continent has carried under sensational headlines, during the past two weeks, revelations concerning the operations and practices of the private banking firm headed by J. Pierpont Morgan, made at an investigation now in progress in the United States Senate.

Four separate lists have been presented of "favored customers" who were given the opportunity of purchasing stocks at figures lower than market prices. One list of men who had bought Alleghany Corporation stock for \$20, when the market price was \$35 to \$37 (it is now about \$2) included Calvin Coolidge, late President, William H. Woodin, Secretary of State, Norman

H. Davis, Roosevelt's ambassador-at-large, General John J. Pershing, W. G. McAdoo, John J. Raskob, Charles A. Lindbergh, and many other well-known names. Another list, of customers who had been sold stock in the United Corporation—a utilities stock-holding organization, dominated by the Morgan interests and controlling over 20 per cent of the utilities of the republic—at \$24 less than the market price, included all the above names, except that of Mr. Coolidge, and also those of R. B. Mellon, John W. Davis, Richard Whitney and Frank Polk. Altogether these clients bought stock for a total of \$7,000,000 below the open market price.

Other "favored customers" were individuals and firms who secured loans, either unsecured or only partially secured by collateral. One of these was Charles G. Dawes, who at the time that he was ambassador to Britain, secured a loan. A list was presented of sixty bank officers and directors who obtained individual loans from the Morgan firm, some of them only partly secured by collateral. Unsecured loans, aggregating some \$47,000,000, had been made to the United Corporation and its subsidiaries.

Income Tax

John Pierpont Morgan, head of the firm, gave evidence to the effect that he had not paid U.S. income tax for 1931 and 1932, although he had paid income taxes in England during those years. Under the British laws capital losses cannot be deducted from the year's profits, while the U.S. law permits this. However, figures were obtained from witnesses to show that the firm had made nearly \$10,000,000 on the sale and underwriting of securities in 1930 and 1931; and \$18,000,000 from the sale of securities from 1927 to 1931 inclusive; and that a potential profit of \$122,000,000 was available to the firm in 1929 had they sold securities received in the formation of the United Corporation. The total assets of the Morgan firm at December 1st last were over \$424,000,000.

Poverty Amidst Plenty

The fields are waving with golden grain,
There are cattle-herds on the open mead,
There are shoals of fish in the foaming main:
There's enough and to spare for the people's need.
Shall we call the masses to come and feed?
Stay, good-hearted one! Not so rash!
Poor folk's hunger is only greed,
And the bankers say that we're short of cash.

There are wonderful engines, with power plain
To turn all our dream to magnificent deed;
We could build a community stately and sane:
There's enough and to spare for the people's need.
Shall we clear the slums where infections breed,
And build fair dwellings? Contemptible trash!
A slum's the place for a human weed,
And the bankers say that we're short of cash.

There are unemployed millions, still seeking in vain
For tasks that are done with precision and speed
By engines that save us from labor and pain:
There's enough and to spare for the people's need.
Shall we grant to the people, from slavery freed,
A share in the plenty around us? O, dash—
"No work, no food!" is the Pauline creed,
And the bankers say that we're short of cash.

So we pine amidst plenty and perish. But heed!
We can set up a system that's safe from a smash:
There's enough and to spare for the people's need—
Though the bankers say that we're short of cash.

I. O. EVANS in *The New English Weekly*.

National Action by the People or International Action by the Bankers?

George G. Coote Sets Forth Case for Socialization of the Monetary System of Canada

"One of the chief causes of present world conditions is the attempt to carry on a lot of national economic units with an international currency. The two do not go together. Money is national, and we want a money system suited to our needs."

In this significant passage, in a speech in the House of Commons, at the recent session of Parliament, George G. Coote, M.P., gave the answer of the U.F.A. to those public men and economists who insist that no single country can take effective steps to deal with the monetary problem.

Every international economic conference hitherto has been dominated by the world's bankers, and has been designed to strengthen the monopoly of banking capital, whether the authors of the various plans for economic reconstruction have been Charles G. Dawes or Owen D. Young, or other spokesmen of the interests dominated by the great bankers. "International Action" has meant action under the direction of the central banks whose control of the world's economic affairs has been ruinous to multitudes of citizens of many countries.

In contrast to this policy of bankers' internationalism, various U.F.A. members have contended that the only hopeful steps to a sound internationalism are the steps which each individual nation can take by setting its own household in "civilized order." The first step, as defined by the U.F.A. and the C.C.F., is to socialize the monetary system.

Since Mr. Coote's speech was delivered, it has been announced, in behalf of President Roosevelt, that under certain conditions the United States may seek to deal with her own internal economic problem in a national way, irrespective of the action of other states.

Extracts from Mr. Coote's speech are given below.—*Editor:*

Must Deal With Own Problem

I think there have been more than thirty world conferences since the war, and I think almost every one could be classified as a failure. At any rate, the world economic conference cannot deal with Canada's problem. We have a problem of our own, the problem of distributing among our citizens that surplus which we are so well able to produce. The world economic conference cannot deal with that question; it is a matter for Canadians and the Canadian Government. I think the policy of drift is indicated in these words spoken by the minister:

But I do wish to warn against too gloomy an interpretation of current happenings. . . . Events are moving rapidly, driven by the urge of economic necessity.

Where is the Government being driven by this urge of economic necessity? That is the tragedy—that the Government must be driven by economic necessity.

I think it is to be regretted that two years ago the Government did not adopt a different policy, instead of drifting along with this policy of deflation. If they had taken a more courageous atti-

tude in regard to the money question and had adopted a distinctly Canadian monetary policy we might be in a very much better position at the present time. It seems fair to say that the inference to be drawn from the Minister's statement is that since in effect the United States has been driven off the gold standard we may hope for a rise in commodity price levels. It is common talk on the street that the United States now will embark on a policy of inflation, and that is what we are pinning our hopes on. We have too long followed at the heels of the United States, like a little boy tied to his mother's apron strings or a youngster taken out in the park by his nurse, who ties a string to him so that he will not get away. Too long the Government have been turning their eyes to the New York bankers; too long they have held them as their idols. Those idols have proved to have feet of clay. The recent revelations regarding some of those New York supermen have shocked the entire world.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that during the last two years the financial policy of this country has been a burden and a hindrance rather than a help to industry. That there has been a policy of deflation carried on is evidenced by the fact that the total amount of bank loans and currency is \$700,000,000 less than it was three years ago.

Professor Irving Fisher said a short time ago—and I quite agree—that we want neither inflation nor deflation; we should keep the car in the middle of the road. The proper place to drive this car is in the centre of the road, not in the inflation ditch on the right hand side or the deflation ditch on the left hand side. At present he says, the car is in the deflation ditch. It must be steered out of that ditch and back to the middle of the road, but we must be careful that we do not steer it into the inflation ditch. I have been warned lately by one or two of my friends that I should set myself right with the House of Commons with regard to inflation. They say we are liable to get uncontrolled inflation soon if this Government remains in office because the policy they are pursuing may result in the necessity for wild inflation. Should that happen I want to make it perfectly clear that I am not now advocating and never have advocated that policy.

What Kind of National Bank?

Perhaps I had better make it clear that in advocating the establishment of a central bank I want a national bank owned one hundred per cent by the state, a bank whose policy should be laid down in black and white in its charter. The principal thing that should be outlined in the policy of such a bank would be that it should maintain stable price levels when they had been raised to a point approximately on the 1926 level. Though I regret that the Government is two years late, still it is better late than never. A good deal has happened in the last two years; some Provinces and a good many municipalities are on the verge of bankruptcy and thousands of citizens have also gone into bankruptcy in that time.

Money is distinctly national in char-

acter, and one of the chief causes of present world conditions is the attempt to carry on a lot of national economic units with an international currency. The two do not go together. Money, I say, is national and we want a money system suited to our own needs.

One of our great troubles comes from the fact that we have given more consideration to finance than to humanity. After all, the greatest asset of the country is its people. We must take care of our people, and if humanity is to be sacrificed to the banking industry, then the banking industry will not profit in the long run. The fact that we have been more concerned with money than with humanity is the reason for so many people in Canada being unemployed. There is a market in Canada for industry. There are thousands of people in Canada who need houses; thousands who need furniture; thousands who need furnaces or central heating systems in their houses; thousands of homes without any water system, without refrigerators, pianos or radios; and there are thousands of people in need of food and clothing.

Immense Market in Canada

Here are just a few statistics I have been able to obtain to indicate the market available in Canada. I find from a recent bulletin issued by the Bureau of Statistics that there are in Canada 728,000 farms—I omit the hundreds. Of these, 116,000 have radios. That means that there is a market for 612,000 radio receiving sets. There are 321,000 farms with automobiles and 407,000 without; and 233,000 farms with telephones and 494,000 without. Remember, these are 1931 figures, and in some districts one half the rural telephones have been taken out in the last year. Of all the farms in Canada only 60,000 have running water in the kitchen. There is work for plumbers to install water systems in 668,000 farm homes. The number of farm homes in Canada with running water piped in the bathroom is 36,000, or about five per cent. There is a wonderful market in Canada for all our industries. I am sorry I have not the statistics for the cities, but they are not published by the bureau. If every building in Canada that needs a coat of paint were painted this year it would give employment to 100,000 men making the paint and putting it on the buildings. I am impressed with this fact every time I make the trip from here to Montreal. I am sure there is plenty of employment in Canada for all our people for the next ten years, and in that period we would have a breathing space to make comprehensive plans for giving employment to the people and supplying them with the goods we know we can produce.

Edmonton Exhibition

A new class of farm displays, for which prizes up to \$40 are offered, will be shown at the Edmonton Exhibition, opening on July 17th. Each farm competing must show sheaf and threshed grains, Alberta-grown fruits, canned vegetables, forage plants, table vegetables, roots, cheese, eggs (or honey) etc. Entries close on June 30th.

Might Versus Right

Visitor—If your mother gave you a large apple and a small one, and told you to divide with your brother, which apple would you give him?

Johnny—D'ye mean my big brother or my little one?

A Review of Legislation by the Federal Parliament

Important Acts Affect Position of Ex-Servicemen—Contentious Radio Legislation—Canada's Enormous Indebtedness—U.F.A. Ideas on Finance Gain Ground—Redistribution and the Party System.



By ALFRED SPEAKMAN, M.P.

Mr. Speakman's article was written a few days before the close of the session. Parliament prorogued on Saturday, May 27th, after a protracted debate on the redistribution bill, which was finally passed practically unchanged. Parliament had been in session nearly seven and a half months, from the opening in the fall of 1932. It is considered possible that following the World Economic Conference a fall session may be held this year.—*Editor.*

Ottawa, Ont.

In this series of articles, which are contributed month by month by the U.F.A. Federal Members, an attempt is made to portray Parliament in action, as viewed from the standpoint of the U.F.A. Group. Each article in turn deals with the more salient features of the preceding month, stressing those which are outstanding by reason of their actual importance, or for the light they may throw upon Parliament itself.

Deflationary Policy

Pursuant to this practice, Mr. Luchovich, M.P., in writing the article which appeared a month ago, centered his attention upon the annual budget, always an event of outstanding importance, and gave us a vivid picture, not so much of those details which were familiar to all through their publication in the daily press, but of the underlying principle upon which the budget was based—that of a continuance of that deflationary policy which has been followed during recent years, by Governments and financial institutions, and which has been one of the main factors in what has been so well termed, "the Great Depression."

Since that article was written, the activities of Parliament have been numerous and varied. It has been the common practice to move at a leisurely pace during the greater part of each session, spending days of debate over relatively minor issues, and to speed up as prorogation draws near, crowding a tremendous amount of work into the last few weeks or days, during which time discussion is reduced to a minimum, and unpopular is that member who ventures to delay an impatient House by any lengthy expression of opinion, no matter how deeply interested he may be in any subject.

This session has proved no exception to this general rule, and as a result, it is impossible, in the space of a single article, to deal with, or even to mention, many of the important items which were disposed of, or do more than touch in passing, much that would merit detailed comment.

Act Concerning Ex-Servicemen

Amongst the more important bills which were passed, and are now among our statutes, are two which particularly affect our returned men. It will be remembered that the Pension Act was amended in 1930, after a special com-

mittee of Parliament had worked for months upon the problem. As a result of these amendments a new Court, called the Pensions Tribunal, was established, which, divided into Regional Courts, or Quorums, held sittings at various points throughout this country, at which sittings those applying for pension might appear in person, accompanied by their witnesses, and assisted by a Pensions Advocate to present their claims. This new feature, that of the local hearing in open court, proved most popular amongst the veterans who wished to apply for pension, and thousands of cases were dealt with in this manner.

Unfortunately, two main causes of dissatisfaction soon became apparent, and led to wide spread discontent, and a growing demand for some further change. The administrative machinery which had been set up was swamped by the number of cases to be dealt with, and was unable to keep pace with the demands made upon it. This resulted in long and painful delay, between the time when the applicant first presented his claim, and the final disposition of the case. Still more important was the growing resentment caused by the great number of cases where the Crown, represented by the B.P.C., appealed against the favorable decision as rendered by the Pensions Tribunal, and the large proportion of those cases where the appeal was sustained, and the pension finally refused. So insistent had become this demand that the Government appointed a small departmental committee, upon which the veterans' organizations were represented, to study the situation and suggest a remedy.

Based upon the report of this committee or rather upon its reports, for the committee was not unanimous in its recommendations, a new Pension Act was introduced, and again sent to a special parliamentary committee for consideration. There it was materially changed, and the act which was finally agreed to, and passed, provided for a different form of administration, which it is hoped may remove the causes of dissatisfaction.

Machinery Simplified

Under the provisions of this new bill, the machinery will be much simplified. The cumbrous method of having two courts of first instance, with the one hearing appeals from the other, and with the Pensions Appeal Court above both, will disappear. The B.P.C. and the Pensions Tribunal as separate entities will be abolished, and out of them one new court will be established, named the Canadian Pension Commission, to consist of from eight to twelve members, the difference being at the discretion of the Government. The principle of local hearings in open court is maintained, but the same body will receive the applications and will form the travelling Quorums. Much of the formality which characterised the former hearings will disappear, as will the presence of a Com-

mission Counsel at the local hearings, although the applicant will still be accompanied by his Counsel, in the person of a Pensions Advocate.

Instead of the Commission Counsel appealing against the favorable decision granted the successful applicant, under the direction of the B.P.C. a new official termed the Reviewing Officer will be appointed, representing not the B.P.C. but the Government itself, who will review the favorable decisions and recommend which, if any, shall be appealed. The long delay should also disappear, as this recommendation must be made within thirty five days, or else the favorable decision stands, and the pension will be forthwith granted.

The right of the unsuccessful applicant to appeal to the Appeal Court is still maintained, as are, in fact, all other rights which were his under the old act. Altogether, there is the prospect that both the main grounds of the present dissatisfaction are now removed, that the hearings will be expedited, the abuse of the right of appeal against the applicant will be stopped and the whole process simplified. It must also be pointed out that the Government is made responsible, both for the number of Commissioners to be appointed, within limits, and therefore for the sufficiency of the travelling Quorums to deal promptly with all cases, and for the conduct of the Reviewing Officer, in respect of appeals brought against the applicant, and that the success of this new form of administration will depend largely upon the manner in which the Government discharges this responsibility.

Land Settlement Act Amendment

The other act of special interest to the returned man, is the amendment to the Soldiers' Land Settlement Act. Under the provisions of this act, there is a complete cancellation of all interest due for the twelve months prior to November 1st, 1932. In order to be quite fair to those who may have already paid this interest, it is provided that any such payment of interest will be credited to principal account. Of still greater importance is the next clause which provides that for every dollar paid on a Soldier Settler Contract during the three years from March 31st, 1933, to March 31st, 1936, the settler making payment will be credited with another dollar. In this way, whatever payments are made during these three years, will reduce the settlers liabilities by exactly twice that amount. The particular merit of this provision lies in the fact that, differing from all previous legislation of a similar character, the more a man manages to pay, the greater will be the benefit he will derive.

Shipping Act Amendment

Of more general interest is the bill which has just been passed, which was introduced in the Senate, and which

(Continued on page 22)

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

TO MAINTAIN QUALITY OF WHEAT

Calgary Herald.—The Alberta Wheat Pool is doing a splendid work in encouraging youthful farmers to raise pure strains of seed wheat. This is being done through the Junior Wheat Clubs, the supervisory work coming under the Provincial Field Crops Commissioner.

The Wheat Pool apparently realizes the importance of maintaining the quality of wheat produced in the Province and has followed the wise policy of interesting young farmers in the work. When the young people take over the conduct of the farms of Alberta they will be well grounded in the economics of good seed production.

In a recent news release from the Alberta Wheat Pool it was mentioned that already over 2,000,000 bushels of pure seed has been produced by the Junior Wheat Clubs. This is sufficient to seed a very considerable acreage, and as time goes on the value of this work will become more and more evident.

* * *

Much of the Roosevelt program was advocated by farmer organizations of Western Canada for months on end. Then our Canadian "leaders" condemned it. Now, since Roosevelt has started the ball rolling, they endorse it.

* * *

INSIDE INFORMATION

T. H. Hammatt, one of the specialists in grain marketing in the employ of the United States Grain Futures Administration, has prepared a review of the operations on the Chicago exchange which furnishes enlightening information. He asserts that during a period from July 1st to October 22nd, 1932, the burden of hedges were largely carried by the Grain Stabilization Corporation and the small speculator known in marketing parlance as "the public." The net position of the large speculators as a group was short 53 percent of the time and long 47 percent. In other words, the public and the Grain Stabilization Corporation afforded support for the hedges throughout the entire period and for 53 percent of the time carried not only the hedgers but the large speculators also. The large speculators helped to carry the hedgers only 47 percent of the time and during 53 percent added to the hedging pressure on the market. In so far as the futures' market supported values by affording opportunities for hedging that enabled domestic wheat to be bought for storage and domestic merchandising at prices above an export basis, credit is due the public and the Grain Stabilization Corporation and not the large speculators.

A feature of this period worthy of note is that on major advances on the market the purchases of the large speculators as a group much exceeded their sales, while on major declines their sales much exceeded their purchases. Thus from July 1st to August 9th the closing price of the Chicago December futures advanced from 53 3/4 to 57 3/4 and the net position of the large speculators changed from 4,265,000 short to 7,820,000 long, their purchases exceeding their sales by 12,085,000 bushels. With the decline in the price from 57 3/4 on August 9th to 53 1/4 September 13th their net position changed from 7,820,000 bushels long to 6,518,000 bushels short, their sales exceeding their purchases by 14,338,000 bushels.

United States' Grain Futures Administration organization was in a position to obtain accurate information, and the data accumulated can be considered as authentic. It clearly shows that the big speculators certainly were not the altruistic group their propaganda pictured them to be.

A ROMANCE OF CO-OPERATION

The spirit of romance still breathes in this prosaic world of sordid economic depression, at least as far as Bulgarian co-operators are concerned. D. Nedelkoff sends the following almost epic story of co-operative effort in Bulgaria.

"Along the Black Sea coast, south of the Bulgarian town of Bourgas, stretches a large mountain chain known as 'Strandja.' The population of this area is almost entirely occupied in the co-operative production of charcoal which was formerly sold to Turkey and Greece. When the latter two countries set up huge tariff walls against Bulgaria, the Strandja Co-operative Charcoal Productive Society was faced with the danger of collapse, since there is no home market in Bulgaria for charcoal.

"Then the society's director took the risk on his own account, and chartering a sailing vessel, set out with a cargo of 400,000 kilos of charcoal, and sailed, as in olden days, for fourteen days and nights, to Spain, seeking new markets for the Bulgarian co-operators' charcoal.

"The Barcelona Co-operative Retail Society bought a large quantity of the charcoal and introduced it onto the Spanish market. Since the first shipment over 2,000,000 kilos have already been sold, thereby proving of invaluable assistance to the lives of the entire population in the Strandja area."

"The moral of the story points to the solution of many heavy international problems," concludes Mr. Nedelkoff, "that co-operators from one country should stretch out assisting hands to the co-operators of other countries."

* * *

The J. P. Morgan revelations only emphasise the need of ordinary men working together to achieve their own ends. Don't trust the "big fellows." They are out for themselves.

* * *

WHEAT ACREAGE REDUCTION

In discussing the proposal of wheat acreage reduction among exporting countries as a method of increasing prices, *The Financial Post* scorns the idea, saying that "the case for an artificial reduction of wheat acreage in Canada is far from proved." Also: "In Canada support for the acreage reduction has come from two sources. Among those friendly to the plan are the now virtually ostracized Wheat Pool propagandists in the West who are trying to regain their political influence with the Western farmers through establishment of a national wheat board. The second line of support comes from John I. McFarland, Western wheat man."

The bulk of the 1933 Canadian wheat crop was marketed at prices under 50c a bushel at the terminal. Western agriculture cannot exist on such prices. While for over three years hope for better times had been held out by prominent men, the wheat growers saw conditions steadily growing worse. The conclusion was reached that if nothing else could be done to create better prices wheat acreage reduction must inevitably be at least tried.

The natural instinct for the business life of the country, including political leaders, railway men, bakers, grain men, business men, etc., is to oppose acreage reduction. But "price" for wheat is a matter of first importance to the grower. He must consider that, whether other business interests do or do not.

The Wheat Pool delegates, as a consequence of the acute situation, passed a resolution favoring a move to reduce wheat acreage on an international basis. The suggestion did not come from "propagandists."

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Survey of Canadian Wheat Pool Movement

A comprehensive review of the farm movement on the Canadian prairies which culminated in the formation of the Wheat Pools, properly belongs to the future. In the obscurities of the present topsy-turvy days it is impossible to properly evaluate this spontaneous development that grew from the roots of prairie grass. That task lies in the lap of history. It will be balanced in the scales of the years to come.

Unbiased students of the Wheat Pool movement in Canada who honestly seek to discover the incentives which led to the formation of the organizations and the objectives which revealed themselves from time to time as the Pools developed, realize that lust for power and profit were secondary to a striving for social justice. Thousands of Pool members believed that they were taking a very important step in establishing a new social order for agriculture. Future events may prove that they were right. The Pool's achievements and mistakes are all a part of the history of human progress. It is noticeable, right at the present, that some of the ideals of the Pool founders are being included in the current program for the "new scheme of things" to which the world is looking forward.

Aroused From Class Lethargy

Canadian prairie grain growers occupy a peculiar and hardly enviable position in Canada's economic life. They form the backbone of the Dominion's national economy and still are placed in the disadvantageous position of having to sell their products at world prices and buy what they require in a protected market. The reason for this situation is that the Canadian Governments, whatever may be their political stripe, have adhered to the policy of preserving as nearly balanced national economy as possible, maybe a praiseworthy idea but certainly hard on the prairie grain growers.

The prairie farm population observed another phenomena happening before their eyes. This was the extraordinary development of industrial and commercial interests. Urban life was growing into an increasingly technical civilization with factories, railways, banks, stores, theatres and newspapers all heading towards larger and larger operating units through merger and syndication. This placed enormous monetary and political power in the hands of few people. The trend of farm development had been historically individualistic and the very boasted independence of the farmers reacted against the building up of solidarity in their class action and viewpoint. The organization of the Wheat Pools was the first concrete step taken to arouse the grain growers from their class lethargy and place them in a position of equality with other giant industries. The upbuilding of these prairie pools was the most advanced step agriculture has probably ever taken on its own account, and on such a large scale, in the history of the world.

True Co-operative Foundation

The prairie pools were started in 1923 and 1924. There were three—one for Manitoba, one for Saskatchewan, and one for Alberta. These combined in one selling agency—the Canadian Wheat

Pool. In the height of its power the Canadian Wheat Pool was the largest grain selling organization in the international grain trade. It sprang into existence almost full grown and for a number of years handled the sale of over half the wheat produced on the Canadian prairies. Its membership totalled more than 145,000.

In conjunction with the sales agency the Pools built up a comprehensive elevator system. The total number of country elevators operated in the three Provinces is approximately 1,650, with a capacity of 57,849,300 bushels, and 13 terminals with a capacity of close to 40,000,000 bushels. These facilities were required to provide protection for the individual grain grower and to round out a complete handling and sales structure. This policy was in line with a deep-rooted instinct of prairie wheat growers to build up a truly co-operative plan of wheat handling and selling to supplant the competitive profit-seeking system.

In fact the basis of organization of the Wheat Pools was the same as that of the far-famed Rochdale co-operators from which developed the huge consumer co-operatives of Great Britain—concerns that have made remarkable progress during the past seventy-five years. These co-operative principles may be enumerated as follows: (1) Democratic control, one vote for each member; (2) universality, through which the movement recognizes no difference in race, language, color or creed; (3) the principle of equity, providing for members impartiality of treatment and equal justice; (4) the principle of unity, recognizing that basic need, not only within each unit, but in the movement as a whole; (5) the principle of economy which includes the belief in centralization of effort for the sake of efficiency and in the widest possible co-operation as being preferable to competition; (6) the principle of publicity which means not only advertising, but openness in business affairs and willingness at all times to impart to the members all the information which may help them to get a clear picture of their co-operative. And, finally, (7) the principle of liberty, always prized by advanced and civilized people, which lays down the truism that loyalty can never be enforced on the people—it must come as a voluntary action on their part.

Average Prices Paid

The Pool movement had been in existence for seven years and its success up until the commencement of the depression in 1929 was phenomenal. Each passing years saw many thousands of new recruits among the membership. The organization had grown until it became a business giant whose activities gauged in dollar turnover, outdistanced even the greatest of Canadian corporations.

Year after year Pool salesmen disposed of vast quantities of grain to buyers in dozens of countries and returned to the Canadian growers satisfactory remuneration for their efforts. Over half of the total prairie wheat was under the Pool's control, the handling and sale of this—a gigantic task—was performed with efficiency and celerity. Prices obtained

each year, basis 1 Northern at terminals, were as follows:

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 1923-24..... | \$1.01 |
| 1924-25..... | 1.66 |
| 1925-26..... | 1.45 |
| 1926-27..... | 1.42 |
| 1927-28..... | 1.42½ |
| 1928-29..... | 1.20½ |
| 1929-30..... | .85 |

From 1923-24 to 1929-30 the three pools handled over a billion bushels of grain and distributed net proceeds to Pool members of \$1,299,983,404.98. Besides this huge amount distributed as the proceeds of grain sales, more than six million dollars was paid out as elevator patronage dividends, after allowing for depreciation on all elevator properties and all proper charges.

* * *

The 1929 Situation

When the huge Canadian crop of 1928, over 560,000,000 bushels, was marketed with a carryover of 127,000,000 bushels, only 52,000,000 of which was in the Pool's hands, the organization was satisfied that a real accomplishment had been made, because the year 1928 furnished an unusual phenomenon—the production of large crops in virtually every wheat importing country in the world, not a failure being reported. The world wheat production in that year was 3,932,000,000 bushels, an all-time record.

The spring of 1929 brought drought to the Canadian prairie and prospects for a poor crop. This situation together with the speculative fever then at its peak, shot grain prices up to a high level and prospects were for a year of extraordinary business in the international wheat trade. The crop year '28-29 had seen international shipments reach a total of more than 927,000,000 bushels, of which North America had furnished 543,000,000 and Canada the unprecedented total of 406,000,000. With a short crop in prospect it seemed then that a tight international wheat situation would develop. Then came the depression in the fall of 1929 and the cascading of prices of commodities, stocks, bonds and values of all kinds until the world reached the depth of misery in which it now finds itself. Wheat importing countries took only 612,000,000 bushels in the crop year 1929-30.

The Wheat Pool's policy had been based on an initial payment fixed at a conservative amount and issued upon delivery to country elevators, this to be followed by subsequent payments as the wheat was disposed of. In the summer of 1929 initial payment for the crop then on the threshold of the harvest was fixed at one dollar a bushel—considered at that time reasonably safe. No apprehension was felt until New York experienced a sharp reaction on that historic day in October, 1929, and wheat values were shaken throughout the world. A steady but persistent decline then commenced and the Pool was faced with the dilemma of having accepted millions of bushels of wheat from members on the basis of a dollar initial payment and the downward trend of prices rapidly approached that figure. The money for the initial payment had been borrowed from the banks on a 15 per cent margin of security and the banks became much con-

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

cerned as wheat values rapidly falling demoralized the margin of safety.

The crisis came in January, 1930, and the banks threatened to close out the Pools, and an appeal was made to the Provincial Governments for financial assistance. The Premiers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta carefully canvassed the situation and decided to support the Pools with the financial backing of their Provinces.

The Pools Divide

In March, 1930, the Pool leaders met in Regina. It was a solemn occasion, for the towering structure built up so laboriously and hopefully by the patient loyalty of the prairie farmer, was tottering. A. J. McPhail, the president of the Canadian and Saskatchewan Pools, was chairman. A year later he gave his life to the movement. On the particular occasion of the Regina meeting he was as courageous as a lion in spite of the threatened ruin. "My conviction is that the prairie farmers will never turn back," he said. He never lived to see his prophecy fulfilled. Henry Wise Wood, the mild-spoken philosopher from Alberta, genius of the farm movement in that Province for many years, led his delegation. Colin Burnell, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, of proven ability as an organizer, had come up from Winnipeg with his directors.

It is needless here to go into a detailed account of what was said or done at that Regina meeting. Let it be sufficient to say that it was agreed to carry on and await developments. Then followed six months of heart-breaking suspense and down-trodden hopes. An attempt was made to carry on along accepted lines of pooling with the 1930 crop, but the fall of that year saw still further price declines. A temporary initial price of 70 cents was decided on early in the summer and at the commencement of the season this was dropped to 60 and finally to 50 cents. A further wearing away of values threatened an additional reduction but the Federal Government stepped in and

arrangement was made with the Pools and the banks to place the 1930 pooled wheat, together with the carryover from 1929, in the hands of a re-organized central selling agency under the management of John I. McFarland, who had gained splendid reputation as a large grain dealer in Alberta.

In June of 1931 the three Pools, which had followed a co-ordinated course since their inception, decided to divide into separate units and a new policy of operation was inaugurated. The members were released from their contracts which had compelled them to deliver all their grain to be marketed on pooling basis, and each grower was given the right to sell on the open market at any time or to pool his grain if he so desired. Each Provincial Pool had built up a comprehensive elevator system and consequently they were in a good position to adopt a new method of operation.

Elevator Operation

Alberta Wheat Pool entered the elevator business in 1925 and has now under operation 439 country elevators with a capacity of 16,620,300 bushels and four terminals with a capacity of 9,050,000 bushels. Vancouver Pool Terminal, No. 1, was built by the Alberta Pool. It has a capacity of 5,150,000 bushels. The following terminals are under lease: Vancouver No. 2, capacity 1,650,000; Prince Rupert, capacity 1,250,000; Victoria, capacity 1,000,000.

The results of the operation of the Alberta Pool elevator system have been on the whole quite satisfactory. A sum totalling over 1½ million dollars has been returned to growers as excess earnings since the system was started. Growers have been given fair and equitable treatment and safeguarded against exploitation. At the present excess earnings are being utilized to provide for re-payment of indebtedness arising from 1929 Pool operations.

Below is given a statistical summary of Alberta Pool elevator operations since the system was started.

Some Pool Accomplishments

There has been an unfortunate tendency to overlook or minimize important accomplishments of the Wheat Pools of Western Canada in the way of improving grain marketing conditions for the grower. Many of these are of importance. In the report of the Saskatchewan Royal Grain Enquiry Commission, 1928, under the chairmanship of His Honor, Chief Justice J. T. Brown, of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, the following appreciation of the Wheat Pool movement was recorded.

"We recount briefly some of the achievements of the Pool as we have seen evidence of them.

"It has taken a leading part in helping to open up markets for the prairie grain in China and Japan and other countries, and has placed its handlings in over 60 different ports in Europe.

"It has been and will be a great force in bringing about remedial legislation in the interest of the producer, not only in connection with the Canada Grain Act, but in other legislation as well.

"It has by operating in a large way been able to operate in an economical way.

"It has enabled its patrons to share in all terminal elevator earnings.

"It has stimulated and helped in a movement for promoting clean and pure seed and special varieties of grain suitable to the soil and climatic conditions.

"It has provided a grade checking department whereby every sample of wheat pooled is checked over after inspection, and a re-inspection or appeal is called for whenever it is in the interest of the grower that such should be done.

"It was the first to introduce and install the automatic sampler in its terminals, an instrument which will soon be of general application and mean much to a correct system of grading.

"It requested and helped bring about through the National Research Council co-operating with the agricultural departments of the western universities,

ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS—DISPOSITION OF EARNINGS

| | Operating Profit | Depreciation | Capital Interest | Net Profit | Adjusted To |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1925-26..... | 4,197.96 | 2,146.71 | 1,600.83d | 450.42 | 190.62 |
| 1926-27..... | 355,792.53 | 28,787.10 | ..... | 327,005.43 | 327,005.43 |
| 1927-28..... | 1,215,919.75 | 125,470.34 | 111,360.65c | 979,088.76 | 979,088.76 |
| 1928-29..... | 1,250,734.74 | 374,908.26 | 290,352.50c | 585,473.98 | 577,510.80 |
| 1929-30..... | 1,025,466.06 | 491,497.69 | 517,569.08d | 16,399.29 | (12,613.08) |
| 1930-31..... | 1,459,439.20 | 529,426.99 | 548,247.89d | 381,764.32f | 391,920.27 |
| 1931-32..... | 1,123,282.40 | 524,652.04 | 222,891.73e | 375,738.63 | 375,738.63 |
| | <u>6,434,832.64</u> | <u>2,076,889.13</u> | <u>1,692,022.68</u> | <u>2,665,920.83</u> | <u>2,638,841.43</u> |
| | Distributed To Growers | | Reserved | | Total Reserves |
| 1925-26..... | ..... |  | ..... |  | ..... |
| 1926-27..... | 327,196.05a |  | ..... |  | ..... |
| 1927-28..... | 960,262.13b | | 18,826.63 | | 18,826.63 |
| 1928-29..... | 488,570.13b | | 88,940.67 | | 107,767.30 |
| 1929-30..... | ..... |  | (12,613.08) | | 95,154.22 |
| 1930-31..... | ..... |  | 391,920.27 | | 487,074.49 |
| 1931-32..... | ..... |  | 375,738.63 | | 862,813.12 |
| | <u>1,776,028.31</u> | | <u>862,813.12</u> |  | ..... |

a—Distribution made through Pool.

b—Distribution by way of Patronage Dividend.

c—Includes interest paid on Capital Stock and Terminal Loans. Other interest on Capital Investment is absorbed in operating. In 1926-27 no interest was paid on Capital Stock.

d—Figures include full interest on Capital investment at 6 per cent.

e—Interest on debt to Provincial Government only.

f—Published figures were \$414,465.87 but depreciation was adjusted subsequently to include an additional amount of \$32,701.55 on Terminal Property.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

a scientific investigation into improved methods for drying tough and damp grains which will be of incalculable benefit to producers.

"It showed the way for settling with the farmer for mixed grains on the basis of separations where such separations are possible, and thereby saving to the farmer as much as over \$300.00 per car, as set out with greater detail in our Interim Report under the heading 'Mixed Grains.'"

"In our opinion two of the greatest reforms that have ever been brought about in the interests of the producer of grain in Western Canada were the recent amendments to the Canada Grain Act providing for a reconstituted Board of Grain Commissioners, and the application of the new standard for cargoes of spring wheat going overseas. It is impossible to estimate the benefits which these two reforms alone will mean to the producer. We think it can fairly be said that such reforms as these neither would nor could have been achieved apart from that wave of public opinion which swept the Prairie Provinces in 1928 and at the centre of which was the Pool."

* * *

Pool Overpayment

To go back: The disposal of the 1929 crop had failed to get a sufficient sum to equal the amount that had been paid out on the one dollar a bushel basis initial payment. The Pools found themselves short some \$22,217,000 due to the banks. The Provincial Governments guaranteed this amount, the proportion being approximately—Alberta, \$5,500,000 Saskatchewan, \$13,300,000, and Manitoba \$3,375,000. At subsequent sessions of their Legislatures the three Governments passed the necessary legislation validating these payments and also the terms governing the repayment by the Provincial Pools. Bonds were issued by the Governments to the banks and in turn by the Pools to the Provincial Governments.

It should be emphasized that this deficit incurred by the Pools was brought about through an overpayment to the growers. What actually took place was that the Pools could not realize sufficient cash from sales of wheat under their control to make up the amount advanced to the growers in the initial payment. Criticism arose, the claim being made that the Pools' selling agency had withheld wheat from the market deliberately in order to strengthen prices. Mr. McPhail, the president of the selling agency, strenuously denied this. He insisted that every possible effort had been made to dispose of the actual wheat. But the Pools did refuse to break and demoralize the Winnipeg Market. On April 10th, 1930, Mr. McPhail made this statement: "We had no exaggerated idea of prices but simply wanted to prevent them from going to ridiculously low levels."

"Panning the Pools"

The Provincial Pool organizations received a shock when the extent of the overpayment was realized, and in fact the entire country was alarmed. Hostility that had remained quiescent through the years of the Pools' success was reawakened and "panning the Pools" became a national pastime. Business organizations in direct competition with the Pools thought the occasion had arisen and the time become appropriate

to give these farmer organizations their death blow.

It was in the face of these disadvantages and with a wave of uncertainty existing among even the most stalwart supporters of the Pools throughout the countryside, that the Provincial organizations undertook in the summer of 1931 the arduous and hazardous task of re-establishing themselves on a new foundation and on a different basis of doing business. There were innumerable misgivings expressed by Canadians in every walk of life over the possibility of the Pools ever recovering a sound financial position. The losses through overpayment loomed in the public mind as huge amounts. Since that time the losses of great private corporations in many lines of industry have towered high above those suffered by the Pools and the public has become inured to stupendous deficits and to the financial breakdown of companies generations old and buttressed by years of large profits and substantial reserves.

Each Pool organization frankly and fully informed its members as to the position of the organization. No effort was made at concealment, the whole story of what had occurred being told and the exact financial position presented. An appeal was made for continuance of support in order to clear off the indebtedness and reestablish the Pool organizations on a sound basis once again.

The response of the grain growers of the prairies during the past year, 1931-32, to the appeals of the Pools for support in the way of deliveries to Pool elevators was remarkable. Those who thought these farmers would turn from their Pool organization with a sense of rankling injustice were disappointed. In every Province Pool elevators were given generous support and the first year's operation under the alternative marketing system proved surprisingly successful. The Pools showed that they could earn fairly good profits through the elevator system even in the face of continued world depression, and this gained for them a new respect from the agricultural and business interests.

The current crop year, 1932-33, has shown the continuance of this staunch adherence to Pool elevators in the face of the keenest competition for grain ever experienced in the history of Western Canada. This loyalty can be attributed to long years of co-operative education among the prairie farm population.

Founders' Objectives

Prairie farmers, or at least the most alert and progressive of them, have a fairly well-shaped idea of what they want in the way of an economic system for their part of the Dominion. They do not want to be subject to the oppression and mistreatment of private monopoly. They realize that agriculture is the basic industry and the great producer of wealth. They want this wealth conserved for the people and not to be used for the amassing of huge private fortunes. To this end they have built up co-operation as the surest method of maintaining equity and a fairer distribution of wealth. They feel that the profit-seeking system has stood between the producer and consumer, leaving both with empty hands, tending to build up a monied aristocracy whose ambition and power reacts against the need of the mass of the people.

The prairie farmer is not averse to corporations or individuals who render a useful service to the nation or to its

citizens, but he is certainly opposed to all individuals or agencies whose activities are a hindrance.

Recent Happenings

While the Pools were going ahead on the marketing basis, accepting grain for sale on the market or for pooling as a member chose, the carryover from the 1929-30 crops was placed in the hands of John I. McFarland, as already mentioned, to be disposed of at an opportune time. Mr. McFarland had the backing of the Federal Government in his activities and when it became evident in the fall of 1931 and more markedly in the fall of 1932, that the hedging system of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange had broken down, arrangements were made to aid exchange operations by accepting hedges on certain occasions. This situation was fully explained in the House of Commons by Premier Bennett last fall, and a further explanation was given recently by Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Unquestionably demoralization of world trade prevented speculators from taking hedges as in normal years, and for a time it looked as though a complete breakdown of grain marketing would ensue in Western Canada. This was prevented by Mr. McFarland's activities, although the financial risk was obviously considerable, but the Government believed that at all costs the marketing system should continue to function. Recent rises in wheat prices have been caused by poor prospects of the U. S. winter wheat area, the elimination of Russia from the international wheat market and a measure of renewed hope throughout the world, and particularly evident in the United States, that better times are approaching. This has relieved the wheat situation in Canada considerably in so far as the Government is concerned.

The future of the Wheat Pools rests in a somewhat nebulous state right now, but the experience of the past two years has plainly shown that the co-operative spirit is not dormant on the prairies. The history of the human race has shown that its affairs are in a constant state of flux, but progress among free peoples is inevitable. The participation of Governments in the wheat business may or may not be a thing of the past. Certainly, ninety per cent of Governments in countries in which wheat is of national concern have been in the wheat business "up to the ears." Whatever may eventuate, the Wheat Pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta stand ready to give every assistance to the progressive farmers in any effort that they may make towards emancipation and a fairer deal for the wealth producers.

Western Canada Cuts Acreage

The Federal Government estimates a decrease in wheat acreage in the Prairie Provinces of 1,475,100 acres from last year. Acreage is figured this year at 25,171,000 as compared with 26,646,000 last year.

Following are the Provincial acreages as given by the Federal Government for the current year and also for 1932:

| | 1933 | 1932 |
|------------------|------------|------------|
| Manitoba..... | 2,437,000 | 2,651,000 |
| Saskatchewan.... | 14,766,000 | 15,543,000 |
| Alberta..... | 7,716,000 | 8,201,000 |

Since the estimate has been prepared bad weather has delayed seeding and there may be a further curtailment of acreage.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

NOMINATIONS FOR DELEGATES

Must Be In By June 30th

On Monday, May 16th, 42,367 membership lists were mailed out to the members of Alberta Wheat Pool. This large membership is divided up among seventy separate and distinct lists (one for each Sub-district) containing an average of approximately 600 names each. These lists, which are sent out during the latter part of May each year, contain the name, membership number and address of each member whose land lies in the Sub-district for which the list is made. The lists find their way to nearly every post office in Alberta and a few go to widely separated parts of the world where co-operatively minded owners of Alberta farms reside.

Accuracy in Membership Lists

It will be readily understood that in such a large and widely scattered membership, a large number of changes of address occur in a year. Our lists, therefore, are constantly changing and considerable clerical work is involved at Head Office in keeping them up-to-date. While this work is facilitated by the use of the most modern equipment in the way of visible indexes and addressograph plates, the co-operation of the members themselves is absolutely essential to the maintenance of accuracy in our lists. An appeal is therefore made to all members to notify Head Office at once if they find on examining the list which came to them a few days ago that their name or address is incorrectly shown.

Nominations of Delegates

On the last page of each membership list will be found a nomination paper, the reverse side of which contains a list of the qualifications of a delegate. This information should be read carefully. Any member may secure the nomination of a candidate for the office of Delegate for his Sub-district by writing the member's name, membership number and address on the nomination paper and having the paper signed by at least ten members in his Sub-district. The signature of the member so nominated should be secured in the place provided on the nomination paper. Any number of qualified members in any Sub-district may be nominated. Where only one member is nominated in any Sub-district such nominee (if qualified) will of course be declared elected by acclamation as delegate for that Sub-district. Where more than one member is nominated in any Sub-district, the names of all candidates so nominated will be placed on a ballot which will be mailed to every member in that Sub-district not later than July 15th, and the voting will be confined to the names shown on the ballot. An easier or more democratic method of selecting the officers of the Pool would be hard to devise. Nominations for Delegate for your Sub-district are now open. The closing date is June 30th. Get your nomination in early.

Brazil has a population of 40,000,000 people, increasing approximately one million annually, yet the per capita consumption of wheat and wheat products is only one bushel per year. Wheat production in Brazil is about 5,000,000 bushels, consequently about 35,000,000 bushels must be imported each year. This is largely obtained from Argentina.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL PRAISED

The *Financial Post* is of the opinion that the Alberta Wheat Pool's position is much stronger than that of the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Pools. In an analysis of the Alberta Pool's financial position, the *Post* points out that the balance sheet indicates a members' equity of close to \$4,000,000 and that there is a reasonable assumption that the Provincial Government appears safe from ultimate loss.

Congratulatory remarks are made regarding the method employed by the Pool in presenting its statement, the summary being: "The very complete accounts which the Pool has made public, and the manner of their presentation, makes examination of the situation easy." It is also mentioned that the Pool members in Alberta are in a much better position than Pool members in either Saskatchewan or Manitoba.

Coming from such a source as the *Financial Post*, which has never been very friendly to the Wheat Pools, the Alberta Pool members should feel encouraged over the situation surrounding their organization. It has generally been the feeling that the Alberta Pool was somewhat more carefully operated than its sister concerns in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the *Post's* survey bears this out.

A Coincidence

On rare occasions elevator agents load the same car with grain twice in a crop year. The percentage against this happening figures up into the many thousands. It is like making a hole in one at golf. But K. H. Johnston, Alberta Wheat Pool agent at Conrich, had the exceptional experience of doing this twice during the current crop year. The first time the incident happened was with C.N.R. car No. 504,457. On August 23rd, 1932, Mr. Johnston filled this car with 2 Northern for Vancouver. He was loading the same grade of grain for the same destination on September 27th, when lo and behold! the same car popped up again, old 504,457! The next time this happened was with car 504,885. On January 9th, 1933, this C.N. car was loaded with 2 Northern for Vancouver. On April 25th along it came again and Mr. Johnston was ready with another load of 2 Northern for Vancouver. These cars apparently are extremely fond of Conrich and know their way back there. Further, Conrich seems to grow plenty of 2 Northern. In the competition for loading cars twice in one season it looks like Mr. Johnston has won the crown!

Drive Against Short Selling

BERLIN, Germany.—In order to prevent short selling on the Berlin futures market, the Prussian Minister of Economic Affairs and Labor has announced that the Berlin Grain Credit Bank, which guarantees all transactions on the Berlin market, will not guarantee short sales hereafter. Firms making false statements regarding the kind of sales will be barred from the market.

Safety First

"I see you're letting your little son drive the car?"

"Yes, he is still too young to be trusted as a pedestrian."

ODDS AND ENDS

Stuart Gellie, director of the Manitoba Wheat Pool for many years, died on April 26th at his home near Harmsworth.

Ben S. Plumer, Alberta Wheat Pool director, has been appointed a member of the Alberta Debt Adjustment Board.

The grasshopper shall be a burden. Plenty are promised for Southern Alberta this year.

Saskatchewan Pool is bringing a number of young people to the World's Grain Show in Regina. Winners in an essay contest on the subject of Co-operation are the lucky ones.

Jealousy, rivalry, self-seeking, distrust, and, above all, fear are dominant in the world, and in such an atmosphere we cannot reason together or take measures for the good of all.—Lord MacMillan.

Lake freight rates from the head of the lakes to Montreal have dropped to 4 cents a bushel. Rumor says a dispute has "busted up" the shipping pool.

Paul Bredt, president of the Manitoba Pool, has been appointed to the board of governors of Manitoba University.

New Zealand farmers are obtaining from \$1.06 to \$1.12 for their wheat this year.

Russia has made good progress with sowings of spring wheat this season, but much of the area has been poorly prepared and the seeding has been done very lightly.

Recent European wheat prices: Hamburg, Germany, \$1.54 1/2; Paris, France, \$1.16 3/4; Genoa, Italy, \$1.67 3/8.

Education, Organization, Co-operation

Danish producers found, through their co-ops, that Englishmen preferred a lean type bacon. They went back to their farms and developed a lean type hog, adopted "Lur" as a trade brand, and captured the bacon market of the world. The Danes were peasants until about 1870. In the disastrous war that ended about 1864, Germany took from Denmark her richest province—Schleswig-Holstein—and raised prohibitive tariffs against Danish products. The Danes had lost their best land and their best market. It was, indeed, a dark hour for that little country. Today it is one of the richest agricultural countries in Europe, but its farmers didn't achieve that goal by working alone. Folk high schools were established for young and old. Men and women 70 years old may be found in the night schools learning a new language, or something of economics, or some new phase of co-operative marketing. The open sesame to the better things of life, the Danes found, lay in education, organization and co-operation.—Ex:

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Financial Post Reviews Alberta Wheat Pool

(From "Financial Post," Toronto, Ont., May 27th, 1933)

Alberta Pool Position Is Strongest of All

Growers Have Nominal Equity of \$4,000,000, Dominion's Guarantees Are Small, and Provinces Seem Amply Secured.

1. Analysis of the financial position of the Alberta Wheat Pool shows a much more satisfactory state of affairs, both from the standpoint of the Pool members and that of public interest, than is the case in either Saskatchewan or Manitoba. The balance sheet indicates a members' equity in the organization of close to \$4,000,000, which gives promise of an ability to pay off the capital debt of over \$7,000,000, the greater part of which is owing to the Province of Alberta, on account of settlement made with the banks in connection with guarantees of Pool handling of the 1929 crop. The very complete accounts which the Pool has made public, and the manner of their presentation, make examination of the situation easy. Figures quoted are from the annual report containing balance sheets, both separate and consolidated, for Alberta Wheat Pool and Alberta Pool Elevators, Ltd., as at July 15th last.

Owe Alberta Over \$5,000,000

2. When the Alberta Government settled with the banks for its Pool guarantee, the amount was found to be \$5,649,000, and settlement was made by issuing Provincial bonds to yield this amount. Arrangements were made in turn to collect this amount from the Pool on an amortization basis over 20 years. After adjustment of interest to September 1st, 20 bonds, one maturing each year, commencing September 1st, 1933, for approximately \$453,000 each, were issued to the Provincial Government, the rate of interest being calculated at five per cent, which was approximately the rate at which the banks took the Government's bonds.

3. Assuming the ability of the Alberta Pool to meet these bonds as they fall due, which is a reasonable assumption, the Government would appear to be safe from ultimate loss, except for one thing, the question of exchange. The Government bonds issued to the banks were made payable in New York, and while there was some kind of an understanding at the time that the banks would hold the bonds for a period, during which payment would be accepted in Canadian funds, the arrangement was only temporary. There is accordingly a possibility of a considerable loss on this account, unless the Province finds itself in a position to pass the exchange item back to the Pool, which would appear unlikely.

Bank Borrowings Low

4. The Dominion Government has guaranteed current borrowings of the Pool during its past and its present financial years. At the date of the balance sheet current bank borrowings had been reduced to \$500, so the position of that Government would appear satisfactory in this respect. Indeed, the

balance sheet, which indicates an excess of current assets over current liabilities of over \$3,000,000, suggests that there is no further need of such a guarantee, so far as Alberta is concerned, whatever may be the situation in the other Provinces.

5. More doubtful is the situation with respect to the Dominion Government guarantees of Pool marketing in 1930, as to which the auditors' report says:

6. "In the year 1930 a guarantee was given by the Alberta Wheat Pool to the various banks in connection with moneys loaned to the Central Selling Agency for the 1930 crop. We understand that any contingent liability so far as your Pool is concerned, has been extinguished, but we have not seen any official release. No final accounting has yet been made by the Central Selling Agency in respect to the 1930 crop, and no figures are available in this regard. The statements attached hereto are therefore subject to change on receipt of the final settlement for this crop."

Members' Equity Large

7. The consolidated balance sheet of the Pool and its subsidiary elevator company shows total of assets and liabilities of \$17,802,703. Current liabilities appear at \$1,283,323. There is an item of \$1,500,000 for bank loans secured by hypothecation of Vancouver Terminal property and first mortgage liability to the Alberta Government of \$5,649,000, making total capital liabilities of \$7,149,000. Reserves are shown at \$8,507,567, and undistributed earnings at \$862,813. This would make a total members' equity of \$9,370,380, which however must be subject to deduction on account of the inclusion in assets of \$5,393,146, due from growers on account of 1929 Pool overpayment. Allowance on account of certain other assets of doubtful value, such as deferred charges applicable to season 1932-33, \$86,298 and investment in Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., \$50,000, would further reduce the net equity, but still leave it not far short of \$4,000,000. Members contributed \$4,996,843 to elevator reserves, and \$2,436,478 to commercial reserve, by way of deductions from their Pool settlements, and while they have evidently lost a substantial portion of this, they are in a much better position than Pool members in either Saskatchewan or in Manitoba.

Security for Government

8. The country and terminal elevator system of the Alberta Pool cost \$9,464,452, and after depreciation are carried at \$7,250,196. A capital debt of \$7,149,000 against such assets appears high, and indeed if the Vancouver terminal and depreciation carried against it are eliminated, as well as the bank loan of \$1,500,000 secured by the hypothecation of that terminal, the remaining fixed assets on which the Province of Alberta has first mortgage security are shown at less than the amount of the debt to the Government, of \$5,649,000. The situation is redeemed, however, by the fact that current assets, at \$4,544,437, are \$3,261,111 in excess of current liabilities, and thus provide a margin of safety that should be adequate;

Need for Reorganization

9. The Alberta Pool, like the organizations in Saskatchewan and Manitoba (where there is still Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., although the Manitoba Pool itself is in bankruptcy) is in need of reorganization. With the disappearance of the contract basis on which the Pool was organized and carried on up to the present, it has to be decided what form its future structure shall take. The annual report indicates that this need is fully recognized. In addition, although the Alberta Legislature, at the Pool's request, extended the legal right of the holders of contracts of the last series to continue to operate the organization for another year, it was intimated at that time that work was in progress for a general reorganization. It would appear from the accounts to be not difficult to establish it as a joint stock company, by offsetting over-payments to growers against their individual equities in elevator and other reserves, and issuing stock for the balance. But to quote the annual report of the directors:

10. "A strict recognition of individual equities as between Pool members and patrons provides a problem in delicate adjustments which is complex in the extreme and one in which the whole question of surplus earnings and the allocation thereof is involved."

Assets of Pool

11. The Alberta Pool owns 438 country elevators, and in addition to the terminal which it owns at Vancouver, operates another leased terminal there, as well as leased terminals at Prince Rupert and Victoria. It handled during the last reported year just over 40,000,000 bushels of grain, and the net profit of the elevator system, after providing interest and depreciation, is stated at \$375,739. Most of the grain was handled on a cash basis, less than 2,000,000 bushels being put in two separate pools operated during the year.

Explanation by Alberta Wheat Pool

With reference to paragraph 3. The Canadian banks have given assurance that as long as they hold the bonds in question payment of interest and principal will be accepted in Canadian funds. Under the arrangement between the Alberta Wheat Pool and the Alberta Provincial Government, in the event of any of these bonds passing into the hands of others and becoming payable in New York funds, the Pool then assumes any obligation for the exchange payments.

Paragraphs 5 and 6. Premier Bennett announced in a speech in the House of Commons that the Pools would not be called upon to meet any losses in the marketing of the balance of the 1930 crop.

New Grain Record Expected

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Total shipments of grain through this port for the crop year ending July 31st are conservatively estimated at just over 95,000,000 bushels, a new record in the history of the port and comparing with the previous high mark of 94,000,000 bushels in the 1928-29 crop year. Exports for the present crop year to April 30th were 83,744,883 bushels, as compared with 64,401,597 for the same period a year ago.

Interests of the United Farm Women

Musical and Dramatic Festivals

How Our Lives May Be Enriched by Self-Development

Warwick Farm,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Farm Women:

On returning West and spending more time on the Western papers, it is pleasing to note the number of musical and dramatic festivals being held all over the Province. Festivals which are being staged by the young people of the Province from rural and urban schools in district after district.

It is certainly making a difference in the school work. The "Friday Afternoon" recitations space of the week's work is being extended and what was possibly only a short respite from the regular work of the school is being regarded as one of the important features of school life. True it may be that it is possibly doing little to help the children earn their living in later life, but it may be doing much to help them live a more happy, more joyous and complete life than if it were omitted from the school program.

Nor is it only in the West among the schools we are having such competitions. In Ottawa during the last month great interest was shown in the dramatic competition which took place there when amateur groups from all over Canada competed for the Bessborough Trophy. The preliminary district competitions had resulted in the winners from the different Provinces sending the winning play in each case, and in a few instances, the two best ones to the central competition, where the English adjudicator judged them and awarded the highest marks to the one he considered had been best performed.

Succeeding Governors-General and their wives have offered medals and prizes for various Dominion-wide competitions before, but I believe this is the first time one has been offered for dramatic productions. If we were to recall them all I suppose we should find a wide variety of tastes and interests and a desire shown to encourage perfection in many lines. At the moment I recall one for high standing in the High School graduations, another for painting, another for sport-manship and proficiency in hockey, and still another for skating.

Impetus to Self-Development

It is indeed fortunate that at this time this impetus has been given to adults in another line, and it is more than fortunate that there is such a widespread interest in amateur dramatics in the schools among the younger people. There will, no doubt, be many and varied beneficial results, but possibly one of the greatest is that we are developing ourselves and our abilities. Just at this stage of the world's growth we seemed to be relying so much on being entertained, our pleasures were becoming vicarious and we were losing the ability to do for ourselves. Of course it is easy to see why we

were were drifting to that state, as the gramophone, the movie, the radio, and the car had all tended to do this.

Not but that all these inventions can play a most useful part in our lives. In some quarters it is getting rather the thing to be superior about our modern inventions and deplore them. As I heard one speaker commenting on the depression and remarking that we were not able to have the cars and the radios and the telephones we formerly had but we were finding we could put on these plays ourselves, I thought to myself that probably very few had been put on without a goodly number of telephone messages or without someone with a car gathering the members together unless they happened to be in the city and could resort to the street cars. Many of these inventions help very much to overcome some of the handicaps of the country dweller, and make it as easy for him to communicate with his fellows as though he lived in the city. Like everything else these inventions require to be used in moderation; in many other cases we probably, in the recent past, have made an intemperate use of them.

With this keen interest being developed, we shall no doubt find that through the country there are many children who can sing much better than we realized, and not only will the talented ones be developed and give a great deal of pleasure to others, but there will also be a greater general love for music and a more general attempt at singing, a source of pleasure to the many.

Development of Voices and Speech

Turning to the dramatization, we shall find, no doubt, that many other advantages other than that of self-expression will result, and one will surely be the development of better voices and better speech. We may not mind slipshod pronunciation so much in our personal conversation, but in presenting a play it is a great handicap, and players aiming at perfection of presentation will soon try to overcome any such defects. Also, have you ever watched someone who has been trained to walk gracefully across a stage and sit down properly?

Along with the ability of expression which will be discovered to a greater or less extent, there will also be developed the sense of appreciation. There are many of us who are not blessed with a very great ability of expression and owing to physical or mental handicaps will not develop that capacity to any great extent; but if our capacity of appreciation is developed, how greatly is our happiness increased!

Also, possibly, some of the children who really have got most out of the festivals are ones who may not even have achieved a place in the final entry. Doubtless almost every child would have liked to have accomplished that and

suffers the natural disappointment at not achieving the end for which they have tried; but in no competition and in no race can each competitor be the winner, and the child who has done his best and has failed but has cheerfully turned to enjoy the efforts of the winner, has learned a lesson of infinite value in life.

Just here, as I was thinking of an appropriate ending for my letter to you, my eyes fell on this quotation from Emerson—"The reward for work well done is to have done it." What more appropriate ideal to hold before all workers in the competitions and festivals.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

U.F.W.A. Locals

In Order of Numerical Strength

A list of U.F.W.A. Locals, in the order of their numerical strength as it stood on the books at Central Office on May 25th, is given below. The numerical strength of any Local is of course based on dues actually remitted to the Central Office.

Where several Locals have an equal membership, they are paragraphed under one numerical heading.

The list follows:

- 47—Cayley.
- 42—Gleichen.
- 27—Arrowwood.
- 26—Morrin.
- 25—Nanton.
- 23—Naco, Stavelly.
- 22—Standard.
- 21—Jenny Lind.
- 20—Grand Meadow, Namao.
- 19—Arbor Park, Dalemead, High River, Keystone, Spirit River.
- 18—East Lethbridge, Lealholm, Union.
- 17—Fleet, Merna, Whitla Excelsior.
- 16—Blackie, Energetic, Okotoks, Partidge Hills, Prospect Valley, Sunnyvale, Turin.
- 15—Aunger, Lone Pine Lake, Willow Springs, Wrentham.
- 14—Brant, Excel, Horse Hills, Seven Persons, Three Hills, Warden, Welcome.
- 13—Clover Bar, Fort Saskatchewan, Lamont, Milo, Poplar Lake, Rowley, Winona.
- 12—Badger Lake, Balm, Coaldale, Holborn, Keephills, Malmo, McCafferty, Newlands, Notre Dame, Seafield, Spring Park, Tawatinaw, Wheatsheaf, Wild Rose, Windy Hill.
- 10—Asker, Browning, Craigmyle, East Vegreville, Landonville, Naples, Roseleaf, Scapa, Sexsmith, Spring Ridge, Tees, Westling, White, Willow Springs.
- 9—Autumn Leaf, Battle View, Beatty and Bowling Green, Calgary, Camrose, Conjuring Creek, Lavoy, Leduc, Olds, Strathmore, Tolland, Turnip Lake.
- 8—Cornwall Valley, Fort Vermilion, Glenada, Hastings, Hazel Hill, Lake Saskatoon, Loyalty, Midway, Travers, Valley, Warner, Water Glen.
- 7—Balzac, Carstairs, De Winton, Hill-

side, Mazeppa, Spring Valley, Stettler, Swalwell, Westlock.

6—Berrywater, Bobtail, Cereal, Chain Lakes, Crerar, Iron Creek, Loughheed, Progressive.

5—Beddington, Doondale, Enchant, Red Cross, Rosyth, Waskatenau.

Activities of U.F.W.A. Locals

Welcome: Are taking part in the flower show at Wavy Lake Conference.

Cereal: Were much interested in a cheese-making demonstration by Mr. Waldroff recently.

Wrentham: Are holding regular meetings, with good discussions on problems of the day.

Sunnyvale: Some of the members gave a special musical service on Easter Sunday that was well attended.

Winona: Discussed plans for serving lunch at U.F.A. Sunday gathering at Edgerton Bridge.

Valley: Raised funds by card parties and sale of a quilt; are sending a delegate to the Junior Conference.

McCafferty: Enjoyed papers on home economics and "A Canadian Mother" at their May Meeting.

Landonville: Since organization in 1922, have made and sold thirty wool comforters, washing and carding the wool for them all.

Crerar: Enjoyed Mrs. Elgaen's paper on Pioneer Mothers, and Mrs. Baird's chapter of the Local's serial story, at their May Meeting.

Wellington: Are taking up for discussion and study the C.C.F. questionnaire sent out from Central Office—two questions at each meeting.

Willow Springs: Are making two quilts, one for a neighbor whose home was burned down, and one for the handicrafts exhibit.

Dalemead: Heard an interesting paper by Mrs. C. L. Cooner, at the May meeting, and arranged for a handicraft exhibit for June.

Wild Rose: Enjoyed splendid papers on flowering bulbs, home economics, and "Peoples of Alberta" by Mrs. Hevler, Mrs. Harrington, and Mrs. Pentland.

Warner: Gave hints on spring cleaning for the roll call of a recent meeting and started a contest on making money from a capital of twenty-five cents.

Turin: An auction sale of articles made from flour sacks, and a paper on home economics by Mrs. Chapman, were the high lights of the May meeting.

Morrin: Have almost doubled their membership in recent months; are paying half the fees from the treasury; and making an "advertisement quilt" to raise funds.

Spirit River: Heard an address by Rev. G. S. Cassmore who synthesised Sir Arthur Salter's views on the present depression; are interested in studying economics.

Cayley: Have increased their membership from 16 last year to 47 this year; gave a series of card parties, at an ad-



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mission charge of twenty-five cents, using the proceeds to pay fees.

Spring Ridge: Heard an entertaining paper by Mrs. Bishop, on "The First White Woman in Southern Alberta," and arranged for a discussion on the C.C.F. at their next meeting.

Hillside: Discussed Bellamy's book "Looking Backward," and made plans for the summer conference; a play and pie sale brought in funds for membership fees and other expenditures.

Horse Hills: Enjoyed talks by Mrs. W. R. Horner and Mrs. T. Weekes at the May meeting, and gave a dance "which helped to swell the funds considerably."

Conjuring: Exchanged seeds and bulbs and made arrangements to co-operate with Leduc U.F.W.A. in entertaining the constituency conference in the community hall.

Coaldale: Heard good papers on home economics by Mrs. Ed. Thompson; on the U.F.W.A. organization, by Miss Molly Coupland; and on pioneer mothers, by Mrs. L. R. Schrumm.

Notre Dame: A splendid paper by Mrs. G. Speer, plans for the quilt which the Local will show at the handicrafts exhibit, and discussions on gardening, have occupied the last two meetings.

Lamont: Are enlarging their membership roll; assisted needy families with groceries and hand-made quilts during the winter, also assisted the Hospital Aid in making quilts; held a Shamrock Tea and membership drive in March.

High River: Entertained Longview U.F.W.A. Local at their May meeting; after the business meeting, Mrs. Hogg, Billie Lind, Mrs. MacLeod, and Mrs. Kiser gave a program of music and readings.

Balzac: Made small gifts to eight grandmothers on Mother's Day, and heard a paper by Mrs. S. Jones; are holding an entertainment to raise funds for dues, and are putting on a membership drive.

Stavely: At their Grandmother's Day meeting answered the roll call with pioneer experiences, and heard an interesting review of the Local's history, since its organization in 1919, by Mrs. A. E. Rodgers.

Poplar Lake: Celebrated Mother's Day by special music and a paper by Mrs. Burnell, on Pioneer Mothers; also heard two worthwhile papers, on current events and temperance, by Mrs. Dick and Mrs. Martyn.

Rowley: Are making plans for a local Chautauqua this fall, with the art exhibit and lectures from the Department of Extension, and a Junior play; held a good series of card parties; decided to send a crate of eggs to the Girls' Residential Club.

Westlock: Are having good attendance at their afternoon meetings; also many members attend the regular U.F.A. meetings. This Local has this year suffered a severe loss in the death of two of their valued members, Mrs. A. R. Brown, and Mrs. J. W. Shutt.

Okotoks: Decided to start a library on social and economic problems; enjoyed a duet by Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Bradshaw; distributed seed potatoes for competition; discussed new varieties of

vegetables and small fruits. Mrs. Hare won the soap-making contest.

Gleichen: Enjoyed a visit from Mrs. McBride and Mrs. MacLeod, and papers by Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. McKeever, at the May Meeting; the membership drive brought in twenty new members.

Maple: A talk by Mrs. R. Carter, vocal solos and duet by Mrs. W. Hughes and Mrs. D. Jones, paper by Mrs. H. Roberts on "Young Folks of Today," one on Landseer by Miss H. Onesto, and a presentation to Mrs. W. Hughes of a pair of silver vases in recognition of her ten years' work as secretary, made up a very interesting program. A minstrel show earlier in the spring brought in a good sum, which will be used for dues.

Stettler: Reading of "Too Old to Start a Garden at Fifty?" and the horticultural bulletin, by Mrs. Rufenacht, a paper on home economics by Mrs. Cash, and a novel flower contest with prizes of seeds and plants from Mrs. Gilfer's garden, made up a most enjoyable program. In April, at a joint meeting with Vimy, Warden, Aunger and Lone Pine Locals, splendid addresses were given by the guests of honor, Mrs. Price and Mrs. Zipperer.

Veteran Local report the untimely death of one of their oldest and most respected members, Mrs. F. M. Cook, past president and for many years secretary of the Local.

GIRL'S RESIDENTIAL CLUB

Appealing for support for the Girls' Residential Club in Calgary, a letter sent to U.F.W.A. Locals by Mrs. R. Price, President, explains that this institution is doing similar work to that of Bethany Lodge, in Edmonton, in providing a home for needy girls and women. The letter continues:

"The Executive, with Mrs. Wyman and Mrs. Priestley, visited this home for girls and found an attractive residence, cosy and inviting, and the food appetizing, for we also had lunch there:

"Any contribution from a Local of farm produce, quilts, rugs, in fact anything that can be used, will be gladly received. The rent of the house is forty dollars a month, and is the greatest source of worry to the committee, so cash donations toward the rent would be very acceptable.

"Our Locals have taken an interest in these homes, for many of the girls helped have been girls from country districts, who were seeking employment in the city.

"If your Local can contribute only a dollar, I know it will be most thankfully received. The address is: The Girls' Residential Club, 804-7th Ave. W., Calgary, Alberta."

GOOD PROGRAM PLANNED

A good program has been prepared for the U.F.W.A. Conference to be held in Eastburg Hall on July 12th, including demonstrations in wool and first aid, lectures, music and handicrafts competition.

Traffic Cop: "Don't you know you can't turn around in the middle of the block?"

Woman Driver: "Oh, I think I can make it. Thank you so much."

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

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Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Lemon Cream Rice: Not recognizable as belonging to the family of rice puddings about which jokes are made. Soak overnight $\frac{1}{2}$ cup rice; drain, cook in 3 cups rich milk, in double boiler, until soft; add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, grated rind of lemon, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon lemon juice, salt, and yolks of 2 eggs. Cook five minutes, turn into buttered pudding dish; when

cool, cover with a meringue made of the stiffly beaten egg whites, 2 tablespoons powdered sugar, and lemon flavoring. Brown in slow oven.

Salad Dressing: Heat the juice of two lemons, add the beaten yolks of 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons sugar, a small piece of butter, and cook until thick. When quite cold add 1 cupful of whipped cream.

EDMONTON U.F.W.A. CONFERENCE

The East and West Edmonton U.F.W.A. Conference will be held in Stony Plain Hall, on July 5th; the program will include an address by Mrs. Price, an address on the C.C.F., and a handicraft demonstration.

DISTRIBUTION GREAT SUCCESS

Distribution of caragana seedlings from the Provincial forest service branch of the Department of Lands and Mines was brought to a close in May, and was a pronounced success, many thousands of seedlings being distributed to school districts, farmers and others, for the purpose of establishing windbreaks and generally beautifying school grounds and such premises. It is hoped also that the caragana will prove an important factor in assisting in prevention of soil drifting in certain southern areas.

More Purchasing Power for Consumers

H. E. Spencer in the House of Commons

The reasons for the lack of purchasing power, I take it, are largely two. First is inequality of income. That is being adjusted to a certain extent, by income and other taxation. Secondly the government does not seem to appreciate the fact that the total amount of money paid out in the cost of producing goods is never equal to the price of the goods. That being so it is necessary to put new money into circulation, and that new money should not be put into circulation through credits in the shape of debt, but by drawing on the national credit of the country, and that without interest. New money today is put into circulation only for productive purposes. As long as that is done we will always have difficulty in getting rid of our so-called surplus goods. We have to find a means of putting new money into operation through the consumers' channel.

"It is the vice of a vulgar mind to be thrilled by bigness, to think that a thousand square miles are a thousand times more wonderful than one square mile, and that a million square miles are almost the same as Heaven. That is not imagination, No, it kills it."—E. M. Forster.

Consumption the Vital Question

(From *The New English Weekly*, Feb. 9th 1933)

It is astonishing that among all the "economists" our wretched nation has paid to train, there are, as yet, very few who realize that only two ways exist of equating Consumption with Production: reducing Production to the level of Consumption and raising Consumption to the level of Production.

In the absence of this clear and simple distinction it is not to be wondered at

that the drift of events, without any conscious steering, and following merely the line of least resistance, is in a direction which, looked at plainly, would horrify even its apparent directors,—in the direction, namely, of the increasing restriction and sabotage of the world's Productive resources.

Such suggestions, moreover, as are avowedly aimed at increasing Consumption while at the same time allowing Production to continue to expand, appear to labor under the fallacy originally formulated by Mill that you have only to provide the condition for increased Production in order to ensure for the community the distribution of the means of a correspondingly increased Consumption; in short, that if you look after Production, Consumption can take care of itself.

Mr. Keynes' latest contribution to the gaiety of nations, for instance, is the proposal to encourage municipalities to embark upon new spending enterprises under guarantee by the State in order that the wages paid may stimulate Demand, that is, increase the factor of Consumption; and Mr. McKenna's consistent plea for Reflation, by fresh Government spending on Employment, is no less obviously directed to the same end.

THE MEANING OF WORDS (Lethbridge Herald)

Quite a hornet's nest was stirred up in the House of Commons recently when J. S. Woodsworth, the leader of the Labor-C.C.F. forces, voiced his doubt whether Mr. Bennett's fortune was amassed by "honest toil."

Toronto Saturday Night wants to know what all the fuss was about. Says *Saturday Night*:

"A serious difficulty in the way of adequate representation of the views of the people of Canada in discussions in the House of Commons is that some of the members of that House are literally not speaking the same language as the rest of them. We have no reference whatever to bilingualism; we refer rather to two distinct kinds of English, with two distinct kinds of meanings. When Mr. Woodsworth speaks of large Canadian fortunes not having been gained by 'honest toil' he is not imputing dishonesty to their possessors; he is merely referring to the conception of toil—evidently not familiar to the House of Commons, but decidedly widespread outside of it—which excludes from that designation the expenditure of effort necessary to make a speculative profit on the stock exchange, or to ensure the receipt of a large inheritance. These kinds of effort are, under the present economic system, perfectly 'honest', and those who perform them are perfectly entitled to their reward under the law; but we doubt whether Parliament has added to its reputation for wisdom by ruling that these efforts are 'toil' and that their right to that title must not be questioned by any member."

There are more people who will agree with *Saturday Night* than will agree with Speaker Black in his ruling that Mr. Woodsworth cast aspersions at the Premier.

Mistaken Identity

"I hardly feel like a stranger," said the best man at a wedding; "my friend has so often done me the honor of reading extracts from his dear Ivy's letters."

"Sir," exclaimed the bride, "my name is Margaret."



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U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

The Need for Social and Economic Study in Junior Locals

Dear Juniors:

Space will not permit me to go into details of what I feel is the most important phase of Junior Work.

In order to realize the necessity of social and economic study we must first look about us. We see at a glance the defects of our present system, but there is one thing which we do not see and our Governments do not see, and that is that the capitalistic system has not only failed but has died as well; and out of this era must emerge a new social system which will distribute wealth as it is produced, thus allowing the producer to enjoy to the full the fruits of his labor as well as the conveniences of twentieth century inventions. As these inventions call for a new system, so will this system call for new ideas, new leaders and supporters.

Who Will Be Leaders?

Who will these new leaders and supporters be? Will they be the ones whose minds have been narrowed by narrow individualism or the ones who are trying to make a dead system work because it worked while it was alive?

Or will they be the farm youths of today who have studied economics closely from every possible angle, whose unselfish desire is to create a better standard of living for all classes of society, and who have come to realize that in helping society we help ourselves? Surely society is in desperate need of such people. By proper study in our Junior Locals we will be in a position to give the very best of these men and women to a new and better social order as its leaders and supporters.

There is another, and I feel an even greater need for study amongst our Juniors; and that is to consider what our new system is going to be; for it is obvious that the present system is dead and cannot be made to function properly.

In 1930 the people of Canada put the skids under MacKenzie King and his Government because he could not cope with the situation. We put into power a still greater Capitalistic King and lover of individualism. Now we can't only see the results, but we cannot help hearing them and feeling them as well. In the United States the last election had nothing in common with ours of two years ago. They, as we are, will be disappointed in the results, merely because they expect them to make a dead system work, which no man or woman can do. Although it has been said that a shot of electricity will make a dead frog kick, that same frog will never croak again.

Dread Abandoning Old System

It is useless for us to turn to these men for relief, for they dread abandoning the old system. It is unwise to turn to those who believe in the necessity of violent revolution against the lovers of the capitalistic system because such a revolution is unnecessary where there

is forethought and intelligence. Personally, I feel that a violent revolution is as wise as burning a house because the wallpaper design is unbearable. The only salvation that we have is in ourselves, and it is up to us to train and educate ourselves so that we may at the proper time be prepared for whatever duties fall upon us before a revolution breaks out or a system almost as bad as the old is crammed down our necks.

Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM RUNTE,
Wetaskiwin Junior Director.

News of Junior Locals

A number of new Junior Locals have been organized during the spring, including the following: Elks, at Good Hope, with Clara Dittrich, Milton Moyer and Verna Johnston as officers and Miss Eva Moyer supervisor; Bown, in Acadia constituency, with twelve charter members; Golden West, near Red Deer, which meets once each month with the senior Local and once separately; Grizzly Bear, organized by Mrs. F. Van Wageningen with fifteen members; Cayno, near Kirriemuir; and Asker, near Ponoka. After being inactive for some years, Roydale Juniors have been reorganized.

The Junior Branch is also being strengthened by a number of membership drives; Cando, Notre Dame and Jenny Lind Locals are among those who are conducting drives.

Many Junior Locals are carrying on serious educational work—an indication of the determination of the young people to do their part in solving the world's problems. Rowley Juniors are starting a library and are studying "Looking Backward." North Edmonton debated the question "Resolved that automobiles are a benefit to society"; Loyalty heard an interesting talk by W. H. Hoppins on rural education, and one by Mr. Buckingham on the field crops competition; Bismark studied articles from *The U.F.A.*; Newlands debated on "Resolved that wheat farming is more profitable than mixed farming," and Windsor heard an inspiring address by their Junior Director, William Newton, and a paper on farming of twenty years ago and farming today. Peppy Pals have drawn up a Junior Creed; High River, at a special Mothers' Day program, heard a good paper by Olive Allen, on "Mothers of Famous People"; Nordalta enjoyed two slides from the Department of Extension, Ben Hur, and "A Thousand Miles Up The Nile."

High River chose as their delegate to the Junior Conference Winnifred Humphrey. Windsor Juniors held a dance and a tea, to raise funds for delegate's expenses; Naco and Conrich are holding dances for the same purpose. Three Hills are sending a delegate, and

are entering the handicrafts competition; Cornwall Valley are sending three delegates, Loyalty and East Milo two, and Consort, Broadview and Rowley are each sending one.

Happy Centre have made arrangements for summer sports and summer practices; Holborn have organized baseball and basketball teams; East Milo have a number of sports teams, all of which took part in the sports day on May 27th; Newlands gave up their last meeting to sports; Sunnyvale has planned a program of summer sports; Broadview are holding athletic meetings weekly; Bismark, High River and North Edmonton have softball teams; Conrich is meeting Balzac and Beddington Locals to discuss a sports meet. Peppy Pals planned to raffle a quilt at the basketball game between Willow Springs and Bon Accord.

Arrowwood Gleaners recently entertained Queenstown Juniors with a dance, program and debate, "Resolved that the Indian leads a happier life than the white man." Newlands gave a very successful concert, including three short plays; Broadview Juniors enjoyed a program by Broadview competitors in the Veteran School Fair Festival; High Prairie celebrated their second birthday with a program and dance; Nordalta Local arranged a very enjoyable Mothers' Day banquet and program on May 14th.

Dalemead have organized a girls' handicraft club, and have arranged some summer jaunts; Happy Centre at a recent meeting made a presentation to their former secretary, Miss McMurray, who is being married. Dina and Wheatsheaf Locals also report good meetings.

Dad: "Is your teacher pleased with you, Freddie?"

Freddie: "Yes, dad."

Dad: "Did she say so?"

Freddie: "Well, not exactly, but she said if all the boys were like me she'd shut up the school tomorrow."

Junior U.F.A. Locals

In Order of Numerical Strength

On the basis of Central Office records as at May 23rd, Junior U.F.A. Locals stood as follows in order of numerical strength:

- 46—Consort.
- 40—Notre Dame.
- 39—Airdrie.
- 37—Willow Springs.
- 34—Beddington.
- 33—Holborn.
- 30—Sounding Vale, Travers and Windsor.
- 29—Josephburg and Longview.
- 28—Dalemead and Lockhart.
- 27—Bismark, Craigmyle and Rimbey.
- 26—Meadow Creek.
- 24—McCafferty.
- 22—Camrose, Loyalty and Three Hills.
- 21—Conrich.
- 20—Clear Water Lake, Haultain, High Prairie, Naco and Rosyth.
- 19—Bulmer Live Wire, Cando, Helmsdale and North Edmonton.
- 18—Broadview.
- 17—Glenada, Peppy Pals and Tomahawk.
- 16—Asker, Johnny Canucks, Maywood, Porto Bello, Swalwell, Turin, Vandyne and Wheatsheaf.
- 15—Cavendish, Cornwall Valley, Dolcy, East Milo, Grizzly Bear, Happy Centre, Rosewood and Rowley.

(Continued on next page)

- 14—Arrowwood, Beavers Partridge Hill and Sexsmith.
 13—Cayno, Rathwell, Sunnyvale and Water Glen.
 12—Bown and Browning.
 11—Cornwall Valley Juveniles.
 10—Ardenode, The Elks and Reid Hill.
 9—Queenstown and Willowdale.
 8—Live Wire and Nordalta.
 7—Claysmore, East Lethbridge and Roydale.
 6—Bar Harbor Hustlers and Dina.
 5—Flag Pole Hill, Golden West, Irvine and Starline.

PROGRAM FOR JUNIOR LOCALS

An annual program for Junior Locals, containing suggestions for twenty-four meetings, has been sent out to all Junior secretaries. In an accompanying letter, Miss Hughes, Junior Secretary, says: "This program can be changed in any way to meet your own Local's individual needs. The program committee should meet regularly to see that all arrangements for the meetings are made in advance. Those Locals that have already drawn up their programs will likely get new ideas from this one. If your Local meets only once a month, you can rearrange the program accordingly."

FACTS ABOUT INCOMES

The number of persons in Canada in receipt of incomes ranging from \$3,000 to \$100,000 per annum showed a substantial increase in the fiscal year 1930-31 as compared with 1927-28, according to information given in the House of Commons in reply to a question by Henry E. Spencer, M.P. In the earlier period 31,322 persons with incomes of from \$3,000 to \$5,000 paid income tax, and in the later period 40,778. Income tax payers in receipt of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 increased from 22,817 to 29,701, in the period. The greatest percentage increase, however, was in the very big incomes. The number of persons with incomes from \$10,000 to \$50,000 increased from 8,510 to 12,848; those with incomes from \$50,000 to \$100,000 from 345 to 470, and those with incomes of \$100,000 and over from 75 to 131.

Opal-Coronado U.F.A. Local at a recent meeting voted their disapproval of a resolution passed by the Athabasca U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association which asked for the release of men arrested during disturbances in Edmonton on December 20th; the Local, pointing out that the men were released on bail and stating that they were therefore suffering no undue hardship, felt that the charges against them should not be dropped, without trial. In this stand the Local was supported by a meeting of Sturgeon Provincial C.A.

During 1932, 50,972 lbs. of butter from New Zealand were imported into Canada for consumption. For the month of January, 1933, the imports of butter from New Zealand totalled 76,924 lbs., and from January 1st, 1932, to January 31st, 1933, there were 127,896 lbs.

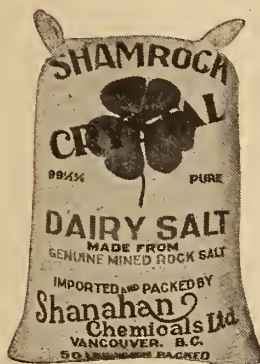
Evasion

"Was there any evasion on his part when you asked him for the money?" inquired the manager.

"None at all, sir," replied the collector. "The evasion was all on my side. He tried to kick me out."

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Cotton..... 50s

PATENT DAIRY SALT

Free Running Quality.

Duck Bags..... 50s

PATENT BAKER'S SALT

Cotton Lined..... 100s

BRITISH SOLAR SEA SALT

3/4 ground; 1/2 ground and Hide

Used Jute..... 125s

New Jute..... 50s

SHAMROCK SELECT LUMP ROCK

Used Jute..... 100s

Bulk

JOHN BULL Pure Vacuum BUTTER SALT

Cotton Lined Jutes..... 100s

Paper Lined Barrels..... 280s

JOHN BULL Pure Vacuum TABLE SALT

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7s

14s

Packed in barrels and gunnies



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REVIEW OF NEW LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 9)

amends our Shipping Act. This bill may be divided into two separate parts. It contains various clauses providing for proper inspection of vessels, loading gear, etc., and for the safety of the men. All of these are wholly commendable, and had these been all our Corner would have supported the bill, without hesitation and even with some enthusiasm. Unfortunately, as is so often the case, these commendable features were linked up with another clause which will further limit the competition of American vessels engaged in the transport of our wheat upon the Great Lakes, and down to Montreal by water.

Under the present act, foreign boats are not permitted to carry Canadian goods directly from one Canadian port to another, but the act does permit American vessels to carry our wheat to Buffalo, and on from there to Montreal or any other Canadian port. Now this will be stopped, and the competition provided by American boats between Fort William and Buffalo will be largely curtailed. This was opposed as vigorously as possible by the U.F.A. members and by the Western Liberals.

Why We Object

It is not that we object to having our wheat carried by Canadian vessels employing Canadian seamen—not at all—but we do object to granting a still further monopoly in this trade to an organized body of Canadian shipowners, and giving them the opportunity of increasing the shipping rates upon our wheat. We know from former experience that the most effective factor in keeping those rates at a reasonable level, is the competition of the American vessels between Fort William and Buffalo, and we have every reason to fear that the removal of this competition will result in an increase of these rates. We felt, and said, that at present prices especially, we could not afford to take any chances of still further reducing those low wheat prices, by any increase in the cost of placing that wheat on the market. However, the act is passed, in spite of our best endeavors, and we can only hope that our fears may not be realized. We did succeed in having the date deferred upon which this act shall come into effect, as the Government agreed to amend the bill by providing that it shall not come into effect until so ordered by the Governor-in-Council.

The bill itself is quite in accord with the avowed policy of the present Government, that of confining, so far as possible, Canadian business to Canadian interests, and protecting the latter by tariff and statute, against outside competition. While it might be argued that this policy is a sound one where every business factor involved is limited to the domestic market, it is difficult to see how this can be done with any degree of equity where, as in the present instance, the chief commodity affected, wheat, is so completely international in its character, and it affords a striking illustration of the difficulties encountered once we enter upon a policy of enriching each section of the community at the expense of some other section. This policy must always have its breaking point, and this point is usually the exporting farmer, whose prices are set in the world markets, outside the sphere of domestic jurisdiction.

Contentious Radio Legislation

A protracted and highly contentious debate was occasioned by the introduc-

tion of a bill to amend the Radio Act. This was the more deplorable because the original act was passed just one year ago, in an atmosphere of almost universal harmony and good will. It was then agreed on all sides that this great utility, the future of which is hardly yet fully comprehended, should be nationalised, and should be controlled, not by private interests, but by a commission, representative of the people of Canada. The amending act of this session, while not of major importance in itself, providing as it did for certain administrative changes, also provided an opportunity for a concentrated attack upon the commission which had been appointed, which, and the Government, also, were charged with having used, or abused, the power bestowed upon them, in debasing this great public utility into a political machine, serving the interests, not of Canada, but of the Government and party now in power, and further, that the Commission had acted in a dictatorial manner, and had shown pronounced favoritism in respect of the programs rendered, and as to those who might, or might not, utilize this means for the purposes of education or propaganda.

These charges, vehemently urged by the Opposition, were as vehemently denied by the Government members, and as a result, the bill was so amended as to expire one year from now, when a new act must again be passed; and it was promised, that before this year of grace had expired, the whole question as to the administration of Radio would be submitted to a committee of Parliament, when any charges made might be fully investigated. This was possibly the best solution, as it will provide an opportunity of correcting any weaknesses which may have developed, and setting this important enterprise upon the only sound and permanent basis, that of public confidence and public esteem.

The importance of this subject can hardly be overestimated, as, penetrating as it does, into innumerable homes, Radio is one of the most potent means of developing public opinion, and educating the youth of this country to high ideals or to low.

Problem of Debt and Interest

There were many matters dealt with during the past few weeks, which cannot be referred to in this article, but there is one subject of such outstanding importance that it must not be omitted. During the session, and upon a motion submitted by a member of our Group, the questions of debt and interest, both public and private, and the necessity of finding some solution of this problem, were referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce for inquiry and report.

In entering upon this inquiry, the Committee found itself confronted by many difficulties. It was obvious that the first step must be to secure full and accurate information regarding the real facts of the case, in respect of the total weight of debt in its various classifications and of the different carrying charges involved. This latter would include not only the actual interest rates prevailing and as charged against the various form of liabilities, and in the different parts of Canada, but all other fees and charges, which, under one pretext and another, might add to the burden placed upon the debtor. In addition, and if a true picture of the situation were to be seen by the committee, it was necessary to secure some information as to incomes, public and individual, out of which these liabilities

must be met, and the relation which might exist as between the debt on the one hand, and the available wealth of the debtor.

Owing to the fact that this inquiry was amongst the first of its kind ever made, and the first so far as this country was concerned, no statistics were available as regards much of this information, and it was found necessary to send out thousands of questionnaires, to all parts of Canada, in an effort to secure some basis for action. In addition, and as if this were not enough, the inevitable constitutional question soon protruded itself. In the past, and whenever any question arose as to the limitation of interest rates, or as to any adjustment as between debtor and creditor, the point was soon raised as to whether the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament or the Provincial Legislature, as the case might be, was sufficient to deal with that particular matter. Naturally, this point too must be settled by the committee before any legislative action could be well considered.

Information on Total Public Debt

In view of all these considerations, the time at the disposal of the committee was insufficient for the completion of the inquiry, and the report which was presented was, necessarily, an interim report only, and did not recommend any decisive action. At the same time, it was not wholly without value. It did present, for the first time, a compilation of the entire public debt of this country, Federal, Provincial and Municipal, direct and indirect, with the average interest rate carried, and as well, a partial compilation of the private liabilities of the Canadian people, divided into classes, and also with some indication of the interest rates. It pointed out that this latter list was incomplete, and it recommended that the inquiry be carried on during the coming months, by the Bureau of Statistics, and cover several lines of investigation, including the various charges, other than interest, such as inspection and renewal fees, etc., and as applied to farm and urban mortgages, certain bank loans, and other forms of liability.

Stressing the fact that a problem did exist and that it should be solved, and suggesting the lines along which further study should be continued, the report lays a basis upon which the problem may be attacked next session with greater prospects of success.

Royal Commission on Monetary System

One feature of the situation became fairly clear, that the problem of debt and interest is inextricably bound up with that of Finance and our Monetary System, which is to be investigated by a Royal Commission to be appointed during this coming summer. The report of the Banking Committee, and the further information which should result if its suggestions are followed, together with the report which may be presented by the proposed Royal Commission, should assist Parliament greatly in dealing with the entire problem of Finance and Debt when the revision of the Bank Act is undertaken, as it must be when the next session of the House is called.

Colossal Burden of Debt

This at least has been established, that the total indebtedness of this country, public and private, is even greater than many had thought, the public debt alone, direct and guaranteed, and taking Federal, Provincial and Municipal liabilities,

amounting to over \$6,500 million dollars, while corporate and private indebtedness must amount to fully as much. It was demonstrated that the drop in price levels had tremendously increased the actual weight of this intolerable burden, and that, so far as interest rates are concerned, it lies within the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament to establish statutory control and limitations.

That Parliament is not yet ready to do this was amply evidenced by the fact that an act, introduced by our Corner of the House, and proposing that a maximum interest rate of 5 per cent be established by law, and upon all forms of borrowing within this country, was voted down by a substantial majority.

U.F.A. Ideas Gain Ground

It is evident that the work of education in matters financial is not yet complete, but that work goes steadily on, and year by year the suggestions offered by our U. F. A. group, and its associates, are becoming acceptable to more and more people, even in Parliament itself, which after all, does reflect with some accuracy the ideas and mentality of the Canadian People.

More, much more could be said, but the exigencies of space will not permit, so far as this article is concerned, where the activities of a strenuous month must be confined within the limits of what would equal, not a forty minute, but a twenty minute speech.

Redistribution

As this article is written, the tocsin has sounded for what may well be one of the fiercest verbal battles of the session. It will be fought, not upon some matter of public policy, but upon a matter which should be far removed from party strife. Every ten years, after the taking of the decennial census, the membership of the House is re-distributed, according to the manner in which the population may have grown and shifted during the past ten years.

At this time, based as it is upon the population of Quebec, the present membership of the House will be retained, the Maritime Provinces losing three members, the West gaining the same number. Alberta gains one, giving us seventeen members instead of sixteen. While this new riding will be located in the North, it will necessitate some change in every constituency boundary, the population unit for each riding having increased to 44,186. Even where the actual number of members remains stationary, as in Ontario and Quebec, the gradual shifting of population from farm to city will alter the different boundary lines, reducing the rural and increasing the urban representation.

Following the practice of former years, a committee of Parliament was appointed, representative of each party and group in the House, to which committee was referred to actual work of realigning the constituencies, according to present day requirements. There are certain definite considerations which must be kept in mind in performing this difficult task. In addition to the primary factor of population, there are natural boundaries, community interests, and other minor conditions which may not be forgotten.

Possibility of Party Advantage

Unfortunately, there is another consideration, which while given no official recognition, is only too often the deciding factor, the possibility of party advantage. Quite frequently, where the election re-

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brought to milk shippers and to agriculturists generally have always been well worth realizing. Today, with milk prices down, this DUNLOP economy may represent the difference between profit and loss.

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turns of former years may indicate an even balance as between one party and another, a skilful realignment, giving a Tory minority here, splitting a Liberal majority there, may appear to give a tactical advantage to one or the other.

In former years, by a policy of give and take, by compromise, the committee has succeeded in reaching an agreement, and in presenting a report which is unanimous. This year, unfortunately, this has not been possible, each party accusing the other of attempting to secure an unfair advantage, the Opposition members feeling that the Government side is abusing its majority in the proposals it has made, while the majority are equally certain that the minority is endeavoring to impose its will upon a reluctant House.

During the last few days a few of the wiser heads have been striving to avert an open clash, but this now appears

unavoidable and may lead to a prolonged debate, in which no useful purpose can be gained, in as much as this matter cannot be dealt with intelligently, save by the careful and detailed use of maps and statistics, impossible except in a small committee.

The entire situation is most unsatisfactory, and serves to confirm the writer in a conclusion he arrived at when acting upon a similar committee ten years ago, that the work of redistribution should be carried on, not by the members of the House, actuated, as they too often are, to a degree at least, by considerations of party advantage, but by some non-partisan court, which would base its decisions wholly upon certain well recognized factors, of which population and natural boundaries would be the chief, and which would not be influenced by considerations of personal convenience, or party gain.

souls in their ranks who sincerely care for the welfare of the common people is with Mr. Philpott in the ranks of what is not so much a party as a movement, a movement which is never likely to have leaders who can contribute \$750,000 to campaign funds, and cannot expect generous gifts from wealthy financiers, but which is going to unite east and west, city and country, churches of every creed, all souls who seek the Kingdom of God here and now, as they have never been united before in Canada.

With soldier-like courage and promptitude Captain Philpott will launch an offensive tomorrow afternoon at Queen's Park in the interest of two kindred causes—social justice and the British rights of free speech and free assembly within the law.

No Faith in Repression

No movement should be hailed with such favor by those who fear lawless uprisings as the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. There is passionate discontent in Canada. There ought to be. Discontent is like steam which can hurl a heavy train through space at 80 miles an hour or blow a locomotive to smithereens. The C.C.F. has no faith in suppression of discontent. What it believes is that discontent may be guided by constitutional and orderly methods to its own abolition. The C.C.F. is not a crowd of irresponsible dreamers or wild-eyed agitators. Some of the finest and most expert minds of Canada are engaged in thinking out constructive measures for its guidance. It believes it knows in some measure the way out of our misery, and what is even more important and much rarer in practical politics, it is determined to take that way.

"Monkey Sense"

The economic history of a "Monkey Island", the way in which nut-gathering implements came into the possession of one powerful monkey family, the ensuing famine and the final triumph of co-operation by organization, is amusingly told in verse (and even more amusingly illustrated) in a little book, "Monkey Sense," by Mack Cryland. It is published by the People's Publishing Co., Box 261, Ottawa, and sells at ten cents a copy, postpaid, 9 cents for lots of 25 or 8 cents for lots of 100.

Result of Year's Work

Eight hundred bushels of wheat sold at 31 7/8 cents, turkeys at an average price of \$1, with chickens only a little better in price, writes a member from Egremont, represented the result of his year's work, together with hogs, which brought in "almost nothing" after expenses were paid, and eggs. "When the local store was refusing to take eggs at any price," continues our correspondent, "we shipped a crate of 30 dozen to a store in Edmonton, and received in trade \$2.89, out of which we paid 55 cents expenses and \$1.05 for the small amount of groceries, and still owed the grocer 29 cents. And this is supposed to cover living expenses, mortgages, bank loans, taxes and doctor's bills."

J. W. Lee, Entwistle, in a recent letter, writes: "I am taking this opportunity to express my appreciation of the editorial policy and general excellence of *The U.F.A.* paper, and wish it could be published weekly."

C.C.F. Gathering Strength

By THE OBSERVER in *Toronto Star*

The accession of Elmore Philpott to the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation is a notable event in the history of this audacious young upstart. Mr. Philpott has been actively identified with the Liberal party. He has won his spurs in a very difficult election contest where though not victorious he pulled down an apparently invincible majority in a fashion more spectacular than many victories. He has evidently cherished the hope of inspiring his old party with his own passion for bold social reconstruction, and one may hazard the conjecture that it has only been with keen regret that he has found that the leaders at least of that ancient party of reform and progress do not feel over the present deplorable condition the same weight of concern that he has indubitably shown to be pressing on himself.

Capt. Philpott's Statement

In a brief statement, which may become of some historic interest, Mr. Philpott speaks frankly:

"I have joined the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation because I am convinced that no other political force in Canada is working whole-heartedly to reconstruct the social system on a basis of solid justice and human rights. The old parties are inextricably linked to the old out-worn system which breeds wars and permits children to go hungry in a land of plenty."

In Quaker meetings it used to be, and probably still is, the custom not to decide a question by a vote. After discussion had gone on sufficiently the clerk of the meeting, a man chosen for spiritual wisdom and sensitiveness, would rise and announce which group had shown the greater "weight of concern," and this view was declared to be adopted.

I am inclined to think that sooner or later it is always, even in politics, the party which feels the greatest "weight of concern" that prevails. The party that is in power may triumph for a time through its prestige, its patronage, its gerrymandering, etc. One party or the other may be able to raise a larger campaign fund. But eventually it is the party

which is most concerned about the well-being of the people which wins.

Group "in the Corner"

The C.C.F. members at Ottawa today are a little group—a little group "in the corner" as they are sometimes referred to, perhaps not without a touch of derision, but not the least observant visitor could attend the sessions of the House for a week without perceiving beyond all doubt where the weight of concern lay. One party may possibly have a greater weight of concern than the other for the big financial interests of the country, but the overwhelming weight of concern of both is for the party. It is the little C.C.F. group "in the corner" which almost monopolizes the "weight of concern" for the common people.

Therefore, I believe that the step Mr. Philpott has just taken, as disinterested and as courageous a step as I can recall for a long time in our Canadian public life, is a step which in the near future people who do not know Mr. Philpott very well, will be crediting to his far-sightedness and political sagacity. It was not an easy thing to leave the massive and towering "Titanic" to get into a little boat tossing like a cork seventy or eighty feet below on the mighty Atlantic. I recall the story that some who stayed on the ship did so with the feeling that with steamers racing to their rescue they were safer there than on an overloaded cockle shell of a boat. But the floating fortress, secure as it looked and felt, was sinking. Brother Canadians of the old parties, do you not feel that your bark is settling down?

The two old parties in Canada, like the Republican party in the United States, have lost all ability to take the aggressive. They may still put up a stubborn defensive, and each has individual members who show the "weight of concern" and are putting up as valiant a fight against our economic evils as the common soldier can put up when the high command is apathetic, but as organizations they have both outlived the usefulness which both have shown in the past. *The right place for the many*

C.C.F. Literature

A new sixteen page pamphlet entitled "The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation" was published a few weeks ago by authority of the National Executive Committee. It contains a brief sketch of the development of the farmers' movement from the days of the Patrons of Industry, and of the Labor movement, describes the way in which these groups, in their own spheres, came to realize the need for fundamental social reconstruction and to declare their objective to be the attainment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. It describes the manner in which the C.C.F. came to be formed, contains a copy of the Provisional Program and also a brief biography of J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., the President.

Copies for free distribution may be obtained from Mr. Priestley, the National Secretary.

A four page leaflet containing the program of the C.C.F. and setting forth the constitution of the Alberta Provincial Council of the Federation has been issued by "The Alberta Labor News" and may be obtained free from Mr. Priestley, National Secretary of the C.C.F. The title of the leaflet is "The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation—What It Is and What It Stands For."

Act Deals With Drivers' Responsibility

Automobile drivers will be obliged in future to furnish proof of ability to meet financial responsibility for accidents, if convicted of certain violations of highways regulations, and in some other cases, according to additions made to the Vehicles Highway Traffic Act at the recent session of the Legislature.

The new section of the act provides for suspension of driver's license and registration of motor vehicle, in cases of conviction of infractions of highways regulations, to remain in effect until any penalties imposed have been satisfied and also until proof of financial responsibility for future motor vehicle accidents has been given. The infractions specified in the act include driving recklessly or negligently, driving upon a highway in a race or upon a bet, driving without a driver's license, if, in any of these cases, injury is caused to any person or to property to the extent of \$25 or more, or failing to return to the scene of an accident.

Persons under the age of twenty-one and over the age of sixty-five may also be required, under the new legislation, to furnish proof of financial responsibility in applying for driver's license or motor license.

These regulations are similar to those in force in recent years in other places, including the Province of Ontario.

CALGARY STAMPEDE

The Calgary Exhibition and Stampede brings together visitors from thousands of miles each year. The opening feature is the Stampede Parade at 10 o'clock Monday morning, July 10th, and the closing event on Saturday night a marvellous fire works display. The Cowboy Ball Friday evening is enjoyed by many thousands.

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Other caskets at proportionately low prices.

2nd Unit.—Embalming by qualified operators—\$25.00 plus 15 cents per mile. Minimum mileage—\$5.00.

3rd Unit.—Conducting funeral, use of hearse, lowering device, grave linings and church equipment—\$25.00 plus 15 cents per mile. Minimum mileage—\$5.00.

Owing to the extremely low prices all charges are strictly cash. All materials and services are guaranteed by Calgary's largest funeral establishment.

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You Should Read

"The Co-operative Commonwealth" Reprint of addresses in the House of Commons in February on the C.C.F. resolution .05. The U.F.A., Calgary

Notes by the Way

By THE EDITOR.

While Franklin D. Roosevelt and the United States Congress are making rapid and far reaching changes in the laws of the neighboring republic, Premier Bennett's radio commission, supported in Parliament against all its critics by the Government, is apparently of the opinion that Canadian laws are perfect, and from this time forward, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, should "alter not."

One of the regulations provides that "no statements or suggestions contrary to the express purpose of any existing legislation" may in future be made in any speech broadcast from any radio station in Canada.

No doubt it will be said that there is no intention to apply this regulation literally; but if not, why should it be there? It is evident that the Canadian Civil Liberties Protective Association will have work on its hands, if a successful fight is to be made against the growing tendency to dictatorship in Canada. The regulation may prove very useful to the Government of the day when the next election campaign comes.

If no demand for the improvement of legislation may be expressed in a radio address (and this is what a strict interpretation of the regulation would mean), why should it not be made an offense under Section 98 for any newspaper or any public man in any public meeting, to admit that the existing laws of Canada may not be the acme of perfection?

The Fascist revolution in Germany has given a great impetus to Fascist movements elsewhere. Financed by a wealthy lumberman of British Columbia, a Fascist organization has been established in Vancouver, while there is another in Winnipeg.

The immediate danger in Canada, however, is not from any new movement of this sort, which our citizens will tend to regard as a joke. The danger is that if Mr. Bennett's thumb does not prove heavy enough in repression, a so-called "National" Government, representing the interests of Holt and Sir Charles Gordon and the rest of the financial oligarchy of Canada, may seek with the help of a large section of the press, to establish itself on the backs of the Canadian people.

The elements of Fascism are demagoguery, coupled with subservience to the dominant financial interests—"popular" programs for window-dressing and electioneering purposes, and actual betrayal of the public interest to the dominant financial governments. That is why, when such governments are seriously threatened, they welcome the growth of Fascism, and subsidize its organizers.

Robert Gardiner, E. J. Garland and the rest of the C.C.F. group at Ottawa, have for the moment lost their fight to save Beauharnois for the people of Canada. But we believe the time will come when the people of this country will demand its restoration—and be in

a position to make their demand effective.

If an active and energetic minority, financed by big business, were to succeed in establishing a ruthless and murderous tyranny over the masses of the people in any state in the British Empire and all freedom of protest were denied, every public spirited British citizen would welcome a frank and fearless exposure of the facts in the press, say, of the United States, of France, or of any foreign country. Today the oppressed majority in Germany have found worthy champions in such papers as the *Manchester Guardian* and the *New Statesman*—papers which showed their friendship to the German people by opposing the vindictive peace imposed by the Allied powers at a time when reactionary British newspapers, now sympathetic to Hitlerism, were denouncing all Germans as "Huns" and barbarians.

In a recent issue the *New Statesman* contains the following:

"Here are a few recent examples of the methods used by the Nazis to persuade us that nothing unpleasant is happening in Germany. Two Englishmen with friends in Germany have recently received letters complaining of the lies and calumnies appearing in England about the Hitler Terror. The letters were compared and found to be couched in identical and obviously dictated languages. An editor of a London periodical was last week rung up by his correspondent in Germany and told a glowing story of the excellence of the new regime and warned against believing stories of Nazi cruelty. The next day (after the paper had gone to press with the correspondent's story in it) the Editor was again rung up, this time from Holland. The correspondent explained that he had managed to get over the frontier and wanted at once to contradict everything he had said the day before. His first telephone message was spoken between two fully armed Nazis.

"The Nazi's best allies in this propaganda are those kindly and ignorant well-to-do persons who are quite sincerely convinced that Hitlerism is splendid because the kept press is full of enthusiasm and they themselves find everything nice and quiet and the streets safe to walk in. Actually, as any journalist who has lived in a Terror will tell you, the outward appearance of things in daylight is usually calm and the Terror is only obvious to the class which is being terrorised. I have been making careful inquiries this week about the way things are being done at the moment. The persecution of the Jews has passed apparently from the extreme violence of a few weeks ago into a systematic and ruthless business of depriving Jews everywhere of any means of livelihood.

"Violence against people known to be connected with Left-wing politics continues without any relaxation, and though there appears to be no shooting there are many "disappearances" and many bodies found in the rivers. Many of the cases I have detailed evidence of, often from journalists or visitors who have personally interviewed the victims or their wives, show that there is in this Fascist movement a deliberate sadism which sometimes makes them unprintable. The spirit which inspires a group

of young men to laugh uproariously when their flogging operations are temporarily interrupted by the working of a glass of castor-oil administered before the flogging began is not easy to comment upon judicially.

"A friend of mine, just back from Germany, last week interviewed a young man, not a Communist, who was supposed erroneously to have addresses which the Nazis wanted. He was flogged all over his body—particularly upon the chest—with rubber hose pipes: when he became unconscious he was brought round by the application of lighted cigarette ends to the soles of his feet. When it was clear that he knew nothing he was offered the choice of being taken to hospital or of making his own way home. He chose the latter and was found crawling in the road some time later and taken home by kindly passers-by. My friend saw him in bed bandaged from head to foot. I give this story as typical and because I have full details. Anyone who has a taste for these things may turn to pamphlets like *The Nazi Terror* by H. N. Brailsford (Socialist League), *La Teste Vrune* (in English, French and German) or the periodical *Nazi Rule*, published by the Nazi Rule Information Committee."

Premier Bennett's statement in Parliament that the resolution carried by the Canadian House of Commons more than a decade ago, petitioning the King not to bestow titles on Canadians, is not today binding upon anyone, has caused a revival of the rumors that the Premier aspires to a seat in the House of Lords.

Perhaps the most devastating commentary on titles was that of Bernard Shaw, in the appendix to "Man and Superman." "Titles," he said, "distinguish the mediocre, embarrass the superior, and are disgraced by the inferior. Great men refuse titles because they are jealous of them."

Several of the most eminent of British peers (there are many undistinguished), have, of late years, refused to use their titles. Bertrand Russell, who succeeded to a historic earldom a few years ago, issued a statement through the *New Statesman* (which had referred to him as "Earl Russell") to the effect that while the inheritance of the title was a matter of law over which he had no control, it was his own strong desire that it should never be used. Sidney Webb, who accepted a peerage at the request of Ramsay MacDonald in order that the debating strength of the Labor party in the House of Lords might be increased, has since made a similar request. His distinguished wife, "Beatrice Webb," from the beginning declined to be known as "Lady Passfield."

It is to be hoped that Mr. Bennett will spare Canada the atrocity of a revival of titles. If they are revived, their sale will of course provide a new source from which to replenish the campaign funds of the political parties from the financial reserves of the Holts and Gordons, the Gundys and the Flavells. We shall have not only our "Lords Gerrymander," and (shall we say?) "Barons Beauharnois" but a score of others whose sole claim to Canada's

gratitude is that they have waxed fat and plan in the future to wax fatter at the expense of the people, and whose ennoblement would not only be an insult to the Canadian people, but to the King. He would have no practical alternative but to accept the advice, in this matter, of His Majesty's Government in Canada. And if, by chance, or with the design of placating the people of this country, some minor titles should be conferred from time to time upon Canadians of real distinction, these will but serve to make more flagrant the disgrace which the association of titles of honor with the chief financial manipulators of Canada would bring.

F. M. Stubblefield, president of the Drumheller U.F.A. Local, does not take a narrow view of the services which the Association can legitimately render in the community in which its members reside. He had no hesitation in deciding to make a journey to Edmonton last week, accompanied by A. F. Key, who for several years edited the *Drumheller Mail*, to visit Premier Brownlee in the role of conciliator between the relief authorities and a large body of persons, mainly miners, who had embarked upon an "unemployment relief strike." The result of the interview, in which Mr. Stubblefield laid before the Premier information of value concerning the condition of families on relief, was that the Premier decided to institute, under certain conditions, an inquiry into the relief problem as a whole in Mr. Stubblefield's district.

Was Mr. Stubblefield warranted in interesting himself in this matter—a matter of urgent importance to the community in which he lives. I do not think members of the Association will question the soundness of the position which he takes—which is this, that a U.F.A. Local should concern itself with questions vital to the community in which the Local is situated, even though these may not always be strictly "farmer" questions. And Mr. Stubblefield, be it noted, is "one hundred per cent farmer;" in fact he is one of the largest wheat farmers of the Drumheller district.

"Originality does not consist in saying what no one has ever said before, but in saying exactly what you think yourself."—Sir James Fitz-James Stephen.

Director Reports Keen Interest in C.C.F.

New Locals Organized in Western Part of Wetaskiwin Constituency

Addressing a series of 20 meetings in the course of which he organized several new Locals, Henry G. Young, U.F.A. Director for Wetaskiwin, accompanied by H. G. Laycock, secretary of Ponoka U.F.A. Local, made an extended tour of the Western part of the Federal constituency of Wetaskiwin before seeding.

Good meetings were held at the various points visited, and keen interest was shown in the affairs of the Association. A much increased membership in the constituency as compared with 1932 is anticipated.

The reduction of the membership fee to Central Office to \$1 per annum, Mr. Young reports, is proving an important factor in the building up of the organization. Problems of relief were

the main subjects of discussion at one or two points, where conditions among the farm people are exceptionally serious. Everywhere the program and prospects of the C.C.F. aroused much interest, and the necessity for social reconstruction was emphasized by those who took part in the discussions.

Mr. Young plans to hold meetings in June. He will be accompanied on an organizing tour by William Irvine, M.P., the Federal member for the constituency. Events in the constituency include two U.F.W.A. conferences, at Leduc and Ponoka on June 14th and 15th respectively, and the annual convention of the Wetaskiwin constituency association on June 22nd, of which notice is given elsewhere.

U.F.A. Veterans' Section

AN INVITATION

Editor *The U.F.A.*:

May I encroach upon your space and, through your paper, invite all ex-service men to Millet on June 22nd, 1933.

Mr. Wm. Irvine, M.P., has consented to address a meeting of returned soldiers on the above date, in the United Church, in the afternoon, on soldier settler legislation and pensions.

All ex-soldiers who desire to get first-hand information, are invited to attend and bring their wives.

The U.F.A. Federal Constituency Convention is to take place on that date, here, and this meeting is being held in order to give those an opportunity to attend, who would not otherwise have it.

A meeting of the Millet Local, Soldier Settlers' Union, will also be held in the United Church at 11 a.m., and all settlers who wish to attend are invited and to take part in the discussion.

Membership fees are \$1.00 per year, and you will be given an opportunity to join and aid in organizing your own Local.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, and trusting that many will take this opportunity, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

J. E. ORN,

Sec.-Treas.,

Millet Local, Soldier Settlers' Union;
Millet, Alta.

Death of Wheat Pool Delegate

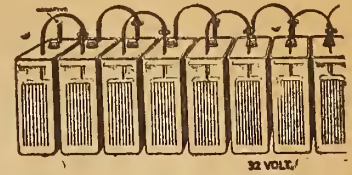
It is with regret that we record the death of Hugh F. Nester, of Cessford, delegate for subdivision C-3 of the Alberta Wheat Pool. The late Mr. Nester had been a delegate for several years and was well thought of among the delegate body. The Pool movement in Alberta never had a more staunch supporter and he will be sadly missed.

Word is received as we go to press of three U.F.W.A. Conferences to be held in the Red Deer constituency: West Red Deer, July 11th, Mrs. Jean Learned, R.R.1, Red Deer, convener; East Red Deer, July 12th, Mrs. R. Pye, Penhold, convener; Three Hills district, July 13th, Mrs. Harold Hughes, Three Hills, convener.

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She: "It must be. Fifty million insects can't be wrong."

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The C.C.F. as Viewed by an Alberta Farmer

Entertaining, Simply Written Pamphlet by I. V. Macklin Sets Forth the Case for
Nation-wide Co-operation Between Social Units

As a means of reaching U.F.A. Locals throughout his directorate, many of which, owing to the expense of travel, it was not possible to visit before seeding, I. V. Macklin, U.F.A. Director for Peace River North, recently issued a sixteen page pamphlet describing the aims and objects of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation.

The pamphlet is simply and forcefully written, and deals with many pressing problems of the farming industry; showing the need for co-operation on a national scale between farmers and other groups, in order that these problems may be solved and a social system fair to all may be established. It is written essentially from a farmer's standpoint, and contains a wealth of illuminating comment upon questions raised in every day life on the farm.

The booklet is obtainable, price 10 cents per copy, from the publishers, the *Grande Prairie Herald*, Grand Prairie, Alberta, and will be found of intense interest and value to farm people and others who wish either to learn themselves what the C.C.F. aims to accomplish, or to convert their neighbors to an understanding of the need for social reconstruction.

Below we print Mr. Macklin's foreword and an extract from the opening pages of the pamphlet:

Foreword

The C.C.F. will be what you make it and you will make it what you desire it to be.

The economic system today is the embodiment of the thinking of yesterday.

The economic system of tomorrow will be an embodiment of the economic thinking of today.

"The word (thought) became flesh and dwelt among us."

The thought becomes a reality and dwells among us.

Thought is silent but it has power beyond that of the highest explosives. Explosives destroy. Thought can build.

The great cathedrals, the great works of art or music were created in thought before they were created in reality.

The "New Earth" wherein dwelleth justice must be framed in the minds of the majority before it can be made a real world, "fit for heroes to dwell in."

We are venturing various views on "Depression Curing." Let us have the criticism of the U.F.A. locals on the same.

We need a workable basis of action in the C.C.F.

Some may be worried over the great upset which the C.C.F. would bring about if it attained power. Things are upset now. The C.C.F. proposes to straighten things out. Starting at those things wherein competition is the greatest failure and proceeding only as fast as co-operation proves preferable to competition.

The C.C.F. does not say that the past is all bad just because it is past, nor that the future is all good just because it is to come. Of the things which have stood the test of centuries the C.C.F. will "hold fast to that which is good," realizing, however, that:

"New occasions teach new duties,
Time makes ancient good uncouth.
We must upward still and onward,
Who would keep abreast of truth,
So before us gleam her camp fires."

The C.C.F. does not sigh for a "Golden Age" that never was. It looks to men, true as steel, and sound as a bell to "ring in the 'Golden Age' that is to be."

The C.C.F. needs supporters with sympathies as wide as the world and yet with the nerve of an operating surgeon. Its leaders should have hearts that are tender but hides as tough as a rhinoceros,

so that stings of poisonous flies won't get through.

* * *

Aims and Objects of C.C.F.

Having received requests from various outlying U.F.A. Locals to speak to them about the C.C.F., and realizing the difficulty and expense of travel these hard times; and knowing the sacrifice by which U.F.A. members place money into the hands of Central Office to meet those expenses;

Therefore be it resolved that I shall send a letter to those who have asked for my views on the C.C.F. Be it further resolved that I shall have this letter printed and available for every other Tom, Dick, Harry and Jane, fellow citizens of mine, who are interested in these problems also. About a personal visit one secretary of an old and well established local writes: "I think you would help us a great deal in a drive for a large membership here." Now fellow farm men, women and youth,

"For the cause that lacks assistance
For the wrong that needs resistance
For the future in the distance
And the good that you can do,"

send in those membership dues anyway. Your cause and country needs you. If the individuals haven't got a dollar, have a social event at 10 cents each and send that along. We know that you still have the right spirit. Your hearts are full though your pockets are empty.

C.C.F. or U.F.A.?

Send your contribution to the U.F.A. if you want to support the C.C.F. We of the U.F.A. are the C.C.F. as far as the organized farmers of Alberta are concerned. Every delegate representing the membership in the Locals of this Province in convention assembled (except two) voted that the U.F.A. should be the Alberta farm unit of the C.C.F. army. Why did the allied army join forces under one head on the western front? Because of the possibilities of greater efficiency. If you sent a contribution of socks to the front to help win the battle you did not send them to Field Marshal Foch, you didn't send them to General Haig nor even to Sir Arthur Currie. You sent them to your

own division—probably to your own squad, or your own boy.

How to Build C.C.F. Army

Support your own Local. Make it strong and comfortable. Support your constituency association and your whole U.F.A. movement in this Province. Make it an efficient fighting unit in the C.C.F. army. So shall ye march forth in shining armor on the day of the next Dominion election. There may be no mock issues in that day, no Punch and Judy show of two apparently opposing political parties.

We read now that big business is realizing the uselessness of trying to fool the public any longer. We learn that they are liable to come out in their true colors and endeavor to overpower the people in a fair political fight. We who fight for "Economic Democracy" are likely to be squarely faced by those who fight to maintain "Economic Autocracy." Those who fight for the Money Kings will call themselves the "National Party." Those who fight for the common cause will call themselves the C.C.F. The "Nation" in the minds of our opponents will be those who have an income of so many thousands or over. In that sense, the nation will be smaller a year hence. If the "National Party" draws support only from those who are benefiting by things as they are today, they will have little support. But the few who control the money largely control the press and many minds are befuddled thereby.

We need a C.C.F. paper as wide as this broad Dominion. Here is the rub. Most of those who have made money under the present system have no desire to change. Those who have made nothing or have lost what they made, have little or no money to help carry on the battle. "Thrice armed is he whose cause is just" and "By that sign we conquer." A mob cannot conquer. Nine divisions from as many countries all fighting as they jolly well please on the western front could not have broken the "Hindenberg line." Neither are nine or more organizations from as many provinces without unity at the top able (as Mr. Gibbs says) to "break the bread line." We will be independent in all matters that pertain to our Provincial needs but in the big and national drive we will unite. To paraphrase a saying of organized labor, "Disinherited of Canada unite!" You have economic freedom to gain and nothing to lose but your chains.

Who Are the Disinherited of Canada?

They are those with or without the real physical assets. That's not very plain. But let us see. The 1,350,000 souls in Canada "on relief" are clearly disinherited. Then there are those who still operate their asset, (it may be a farm or a factory) but the money against it which was one-third of the value when borrowed, has been increased to be greater than the whole asset, so that he who three short years ago owned a farm now finds that the man with the paper owns it. Clearly this man is disinherited. Then there are those who will say that they own their business with little or nothing against it. Is it true? The Dominion has a growing mortgage against it and the Province and the municipality. The railway debt and the debts of the great corporations of Canada are a burden on every business operating therein. This debt, this capitalization in Canada, excluding "private capital in domestic enterprises such as on farms

and homes" (says Premier Bennett in his Budget speech, June 1st, 1931, page 2335 Hansard) is \$17½ billion. The highest figure I have ever seen for the total assets of Canada is 32 billion dollars. I presume this was at peak prices. What are Canadian assets worth now? What is Massey-Harris stock worth? What is oil stock, mining stock, railway stock, farm stock worth? Is it worth half today? No! But suppose it was worth half or 16 billion, Canada is still capitalized for more than she is worth. And the man who owns his outfit free of private debt is still in debt in a general way for more than he is worth. So all Canadians either with or without real physical assets are disinherited.

Jacob, Where Art Thou?

At public school in old Ontario we sometimes played "Jacob and Rachel." The blindfolded maiden was supposed to be able to catch the escaping boy who must stay inside of the ring formed by the other pupils. She often called, "Jacob, where art thou." Jacob was obliged to answer. Miss Canada blindfolded today calls, "Jacob where art thou?" Who has the inheritance? Where is Jacob? Let the man with the mortgage, the man with the bond, the stock or the bank note—in short let the man with the paper say to the man with the physical reality: "I am here. I own it all. You own less than nothing." The shadow has become the substance in the minds of the Canadian people. Let Miss Canada tear away the bandage from her eyes. The man with the paper says to all Canadian enterprise: "You go ahead with your work; we will continue to keep the books for you." Having been figured out of our national inheritance once, shall we retain or fire our bookkeepers?

Jacob and Esau

We recall that Esau lost his inheritance through fraud. It was partly his own fault all right but he would not have been disinherited had there not been fraud. We Canadians may have been careless of our birthright but has there been fraud in connection with our undoing? Listen to a man grown old in the political life of Canada, an independent member of the Dominion House of Commons from Quebec. Hansard, February 2nd, 1933, page 1850, Mr. Henri Bourassa (Labelle) says:

"I was talking recently to one of the most important business men of Montreal. I asked him 'Could you point out any large enterprise in Canada that in one way or another is not built upon fraud? Fraudulent processes or watered stock?' He is a very cool headed fellow, connected with one of the largest banks in Montreal. He thought a minute and said 'There may be, but I know none.' Another statement is: 'Each respectable bank must have a trust company to carry on, with the money of the depositors, operations which the bank act forbids to the bank.' So says Henri Bourassa. It is through capitalism that the people of Canada have been robbed.

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(Continued on opposite page)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATIONS

(Continued from page 5)

U.F.A. Local News

Custer U.F.A. Local are making a strong effort to enlarge their membership by putting on a membership drive and having an address on the C.C.F.

In the death by drowning of Wm. Tesar in April, Prairie Echo U.F.A. Local suffered a severe loss. Mr. Tesar was a staunch supporter of the movement, and president of the Local.

William Higgs, of Abee, Alberta, died on May 18th. An active worker in the Abee U.F.A. Local and in all community affairs, with a particular interest in the welfare and education of children, Mr. Higgs will be greatly missed.

Recent meetings of Chapel U.F.A. Local have been concerned with co- operative purchasing of fuel and lubri- cating oils, the holding of a whist drive and dance, and a study of questions of the day, as presented in a paper by O. H. Simon.

Abee U.F.A. Local voted at their May meeting to endorse heartily the resolutions of the U.F.A. Executive relative to "rod riding" and protesting against the tax on sugar. It was de- cided to hold a series of whist drives during the year to raise funds for the Local.

It was decided at the May meeting of Watino U.F.A. Local to seek the assist- ance of the Wheat Pool in getting loading facilities for wheat at the local railway point, until such time as it would be possible to have a Pool elevator. The Local is also working for better roads, and is endeavoring to have a nurse brought into the district.

Seeding 230 acres in one day, the mem- bers of South Castor U.F.A. Local held a "bee" recently in aid of one of their members who was injured in an accident early in the spring, and had been unable to do any spring work. Ten seed drills, a tiller combine, and two outfits of harrows were at work on the farm simultaneously, motive power supplied by a tractor and horses.

New U.F.A. Locals

Mirowslawna: John Bohachuk and Peter Harrison are officers of this new Local, near Innisfree. Walter Luck- aseviich was in charge of the organization meeting.

Nadeau: The officers of this new Local, in the Donnelly district, Peace River North, are Jas. Fournier, Emile Nadeau and Jean Gagnon.

Cash Creek: Called by George Saxton, a meeting of farmers in the Ellscoot district, Athabasca constituency, decided to organize a U.F.A. Local, with Harvey Seim as president and Earl W. Hutton, secretary.

Spirit Valley: Fourteen members join- ed this Local in Spirit River district, at its first meeting. Robert Scott, E. Cox and William Argo are the officers.

Mundare: Organized recently, this Local elected as president F. L. Borowski and as secretary S. H. Hewko.

Esther: (Formerly Sounding Creek) was reorganized with thirty members recently. C. Prentiss was elected presi- dent and Olaf Olsen, secretary.

U.F.A. SUNDAY

June 18th has been set as the day for the observance of U.F.A. Sunday.

U.F.W.A. News

Leduc U.F.W.A. Conference

Mrs. Roy Carter, U.F.W.A. Director, announces that a U.F.W.A. Conference will be held in Conjuring Creek Hall on June 14th. E. J. Garland, M.P., will be on the program, which will also include musical numbers; and lunch will be served, without charge, between the afternoon and evening sessions. Both men and women, members and non- members, are cordially invited.

Ponoka U.F.W.A. Conference

The U.F.W.A. in Ponoka constituency extend an invitation to all men and women, of town and country, to their con- ference to be held in Ponoka on June 15th, commencing at 1:30 p.m. E. J. Garland, M.P., will speak; there will be a musical program and a display of basketry.

Grant Second Stop-off

As an experiment, to continue in force until March 31st, 1934, the Railway Commission has granted the application of A. Chard, Provincial Freight and Traffic Supervisor, for a second stop-off on livestock shipments. The 1928 An- nual Convention of the U.F.A. made a request for this privilege, and Mr. Chard presented the application before the Board of Railway Commissioners in March, 1930, when it was denied, and he has since pressed it.

An illustrated 73-page booklet entitled "The Insulation of New and Old Houses" contains full discussions of the proper use of insulating materials in the con- struction of houses, and a section is devoted to the possibilities of using insu- lating materials (many of which have been regarded as waste) to make existing dwelling more easily heated. This book- let may be obtained, at a cost of 15 cents, from the secretary of the Dominion Fuel Board at Ottawa.

CANADA'S DEBT

(By Geo. G. Coote M.P.)

In 1928 the net debt of Canada was \$2,296,000,000 and by 1933 it had in- creased to \$2,599,000,000. In 1928 the wholesale index figure was 96.4 but in 1932 it had fallen to 64. In terms of wholesale commodities, and that is what we have to pay with, the net debt of \$2,296,000,000 in 1928 now becomes a debt of \$3,061,000,000. The debt of 1933 of \$2,599,000,000 now becomes a burden of \$3,466,000,000. Taking the gross debt of all public bodies in Canada, that is the Dominion, the Provinces and the municipalities as \$6,539,000,000, this works out upon the basis of the 1928 price levels as \$8,718,000,000. The gross debt of the Provinces totalling \$1,578,- 000,000, on the same computation be- comes \$2,095,000,000. The debt of the Western Provinces has been doubled because their revenue comes mainly from agriculture and agricultural commodities have fallen on the average about sixty per cent.

FARM MACHINERY

SCREENS FOR ALL MAKES OF FANNING Mills. Wire and Zinc. Special sizes for Clovers, Grasses, Exhibition samples. Frank Marriott, Calgary.

FLOW SHARES, ALL MAKES, GUARANTEED, 12-inch, \$2.50; 14-inch, \$2.70. Two only, 14 foot Wheelbarrow Grass Seeders. Regular price \$22.00. Our price \$18.50 each. Frank Marriott, 906A 9th Ave. East. Calgary.

FISH

DELIVERED FREE, FAMOUS COLD LAKE Trout, Whitefish, Pickerel, Jackfish. Write for prices, Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—VICTOR SAFETY CINEMA, less batteries, University type, reels available at University. Offers invited. Secretary, Nakamun Local, Nakamun, Alta.

FRESH FRUITS

DEPENDABLE SPECIAL—STRAWBERRIES, three crate, \$5.25. Single crate \$2.00. Write for complete price list and save. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B.C.

HEALTH

DR. H. F. MESSENGER, CHIROPRACTOR— 16 years treating chronic diseases. Tegler Building, Edmonton.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, S. C. W. MORRIS, M.D.C.M., 214-6th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Specialist in Diseases of the Skin and Scalp. Physical Therapy.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS WANTED EVERY DISTRICT SELLING monuments for largest manufacturers in Canada. Free outfit. Write: Alberta Granite, Marble & Stone Co., Limited, Edmonton, Alberta.

HELP WANTED FEMALE

LADIES WANTED TO DO LIGHT SEWING at home; good pay; work sent charges paid. National Manufacturing Co., Dept. 75, Montreal.

INFORMATION REWARDED

STOLEN SIXTEEN HORSES APRIL, 1932. One roan gelding, one light bay mare, legs and belly creamy white, fourteen bays, some have white faces, about 1,400 pounds each, all branded P on left thigh. Notify R.C.M.P. or owner A. J. Pratt, Esther, Alta.

LEGAL AND PATENTS

SHORT, ROSS, SHAW & MAYHOOD—BAR- risters, Solicitors, Notaries. Imperial Bank Building, Calgary.

RUTHERFORD, RUTHERFORD & McCUAIG, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, 916 McLeod Building, Edmonton.

A. LANNAN & COMPANY, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries, 111-8th Ave. W., Calgary. Phone M3429. Specializing in Domestic Law, including probate, divorce and settlement of estates.

BENNETT, HANNAH & SANFORD, BAR- risters & Solicitors, Calgary, Alberta.

WILLIAM E. HALL, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Notary, 401-403 Lougheed Building, Calgary. Specializing in probate and Commercial Law; also in farmers' business.

PATENT ATTORNEY (REGISTERED), IDEAS developed. Expert general drafting. W. St. J. Miller, A.M.E.I.C., 703-2nd St. W., Calgary.

LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, one year old first June. Price \$40. Norman Tucker, Vermilion.

LUMBER AND FENCE POSTS

CEDAR FENCE POSTS AND POLES, CAR lots delivered your station. G. A. Hunt, Kitchener, B.C.

LUMBER, DOORS, WINDOWS, HARDWOOD flooring and building materials, all kinds. Write for Hayward's Mail Order Price List. Hayward Lumber Co. Limited, Edmonton.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES, Cordwood and Slabs—Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

DEMAND "MASTERBILT" MILLWORK — Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Fly Screens, Combination and Storm Doors, Kitchen Cabinets, Breakfast Nooks and everything in Woodwork. Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Cedar Fence Posts, etc. L.C.L. or CAR-LOAD SHIPMENTS. A. B. Cushing Mills Limited, 10th Ave. and 14th St. West, Calgary Alta., Phone M4648 Connecting all Depts.

BUY STAR BRAND SPLIT CEDAR POSTS, Direct from Producers. Prices delivered your station. J. E. Holdercraft & Co. LeGrand, B.C., via. McBride, B.C.

SPLIT CEDAR AND WILLOW FENCE POSTS at bargain prices. North West Coal Co., Edmonton.

FIREWOOD—A FEW CARLOADS OF DRY pine wood, cut into 12 in. stove lengths, price per carload of about 18 1/2 cords, \$40.00, f.o.b. Winfield, Alberta. Write for prices f.o.b. your station. Carroll Bros. Lumber Co. Winfield, Alberta.

MAGNETO AND ELECTRICAL REPAIRS

HAVE A TALK WITH THE TRUE BLUE Electric about repairs to your magnetos, generators and starters, also armatures rewound. 20 years' experience. All work guaranteed and at low cost. 127-11th Ave. East. M9166.

MAGNETO AND GENERATOR REPAIRING —Fine machine work. Delta Electric Ltd., 1002-1st St. West, Calgary. Phone M4550.

MACHINERY

BUY SAMSON ROD WEEDERS NOW—8 FT. \$51.00, 10 ft. \$54.00, 12 ft. \$56.00, f.o.b. Calgary. Complete with seat and those New Steel Points. Write Samson Rod Weeder, 1019-10th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

18-36 HART-PARR PARTS—SECOND-HAND parts at second-hand prices. G. F. Kemper, Arrowwood, Alta.

MISCELLANEOUS

BIRTH CONTROL BY MICHAEL FIELDING, Preface by H. G. Wells. "The most useful presentation," comments The British Medical Journal. Send 80 cents to International Welfare League, 805 Lancaster Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

GENTLEMEN — PURCHASE PERSONAL Drug Sundries by mail at bargain prices. Sample Assortment of fifteen sent postpaid in plain wrapper for one dollar. Catalogue Free. National Distributors, Box 443, Regina, Sask.

SPECIAL TO CREAM SHIPPERS—A NEW invention. Cool your cream as it flows from separator by buying a Barry Cream Cooler. Recommended by creamery manager. Price only 60c postpaid. W. B. Davies, Byemore, Alberta.

WHEN THE STORK ARRIVES, AT REASON- able rates. Mrs. Gray's Maternity Home (Licensed) Tofield, Alta.

MEN'S SANITARY RUBBER GOODS FOR personal Hygiene, \$1.00 for sample dozen. Women's Housewives Friend, \$1.95, Catalogue free. Hygienic Rubber Company, Commercial Building, Calgary, Alberta.

MEN'S PERSONAL RUBBER GOODS MAIL- ed postpaid by us in plain, sealed envelope. Fifteen samples \$1.00. Write for our mail-order price list. Box 353, Dept. P, Hamilton, Ontario.

POULTRY

PRINGLE HIGH QUALITY CHICKS, JUNE prices—Rocks and Leghorns, \$7.00; Reds, \$8.00 per hundred. Pringle Electric Hatchery, Calgary.

POULTRY (Continued)

BABY CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS—S.C.W. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, W. Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, from trap-nested or heavy laying strains. Sires' records up to 347. All breeds, chicks, grade one, 9c; grade two, 7c. May, cent less. 100% live arrival guaranteed. 25% cash places order. 10% free chicks with orders cash in full. Unrelated chicks if desired. Shipped from Edmonton, Camrose, Wetaskiwin. Hatching eggs, 5 and 3c each. Infertiles replaced. Address correspondence; Gair's Hatcheries & Poultry Farm, Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, two months old, fifty cents each; five dollars a dozen. W. H. Goodwin, Gleichen, Alberta.

WE NEED A STEADY SUPPLY OF FRESH eggs and dressed poultry. We particularly want year around shippers. We must have the best for our trade. Present prices; extras, 11c; firsts, 8c; seconds and cracks, 5c. No 1 heavy fowl, 10c per lb; No. 1 light fowl, 8c per lb. All prices f.o.b. Calgary. Campbell & Griffin Ltd., Poultry and Produce Dept., 121-10th Ave. West, Calgary, Telephone M2206.

USE CALCIUM CARBONATE GRIT. SUB- stitute for Oyster Shell. Half the price. All stores.

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ALBERTA TERRITORY OPEN — SALESMAN with car wanted, to sell high-grade tractor truck and automobile oils direct to farmers and other rural users. Company has 33 years' experience. Products well and favorably known. Liberal commission contract. Part commission advanced weekly. No investment necessary. The men we want have a record of successful selling; they are honest, ambitious, and not afraid of hard work. State age, experience, and names of four character references in first letter. North American Lubrication Company, Limited, McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

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A MELVILLE ANDERSON AND K. ROY Mc- Lean, Sight Specialists, 224-8th Avenue West, Calgary.

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ALBERTA CONSUMERS ALWAYS SPECIFY Alberta Sugar, the home product of our neighbor farmers—pure, always available, fine grain, sparkling. Tell your grocer—Alberta Sugar on every order.

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SELLING — REGISTERED YORKSHIRE Weanlings, bacon type from mature sows, early March and April litters. Price six dollars, papers included. Albert Bakken, Excel, Alberta.

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SEND \$1.00, RECEIVE POSTPAID, THREE pounds, "Western Special" Mixed Leaf Scrap Tobacco, or one pound "Western Special" Fine or Coarse Cut Tobacco. Calgary Tobacco Company, Calgary, Alta.

FREE—REAL BRIAR PIPE WITH SAMPLE package containing 13 lbs. of choice leaf tobacco, mild or strong. Ship anywhere on receipt of \$2.00; 50 lbs. for \$6.50, or 100 lbs. for \$12. Pure Quesnel, 4 lbs. for \$2.00. Agents wanted. Address G. Dubois, 18 Henderson, Ottawa, Ont.

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MAKING AND REMAKING CHESTER- fields and Chairs; also draping windows is our business. Write our Decorating Department for suggestions. Thornton & Perkins, 10628 Jasper Ave., Edmonton. (Opposite Corona Hotel).

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CO-OPERATE, DO AS OTHERS DO, SEND me your watch work, charges reasonable and work guaranteed to satisfy you. Mailing box on request. King, Watchmaker, Dalemead, Alberta. Member of Pool and U.F.A. "His work is satisfactory and charges reasonable." A. L. Smart, Manager, Royal Bank, Langdon, Alberta.

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